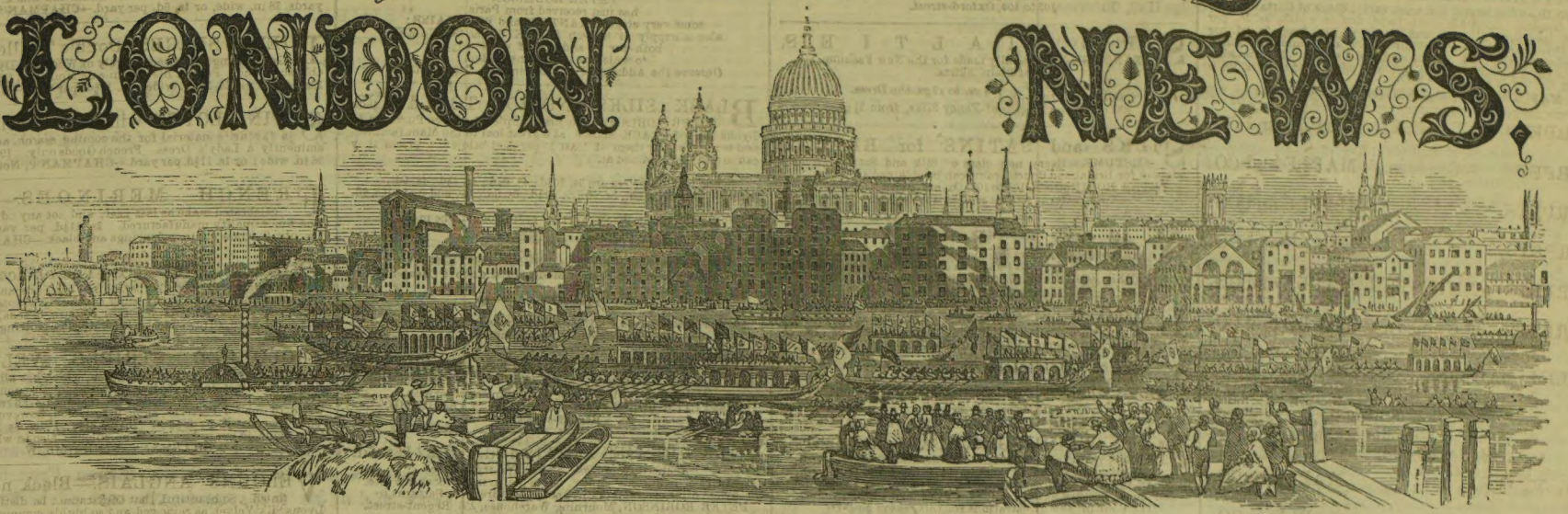


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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"MEDITATION," BY P. A. COT.

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understand the extreme reluctance of the English to depart from the regular order of things should examine the painful and elaborate method by which our own revolutionary institutions were accepted and consolidated. But when the Chief Magistrate of France appeals to her Parliament to discharge its duty and save her, it will, we think, need stronger arguments than any which an interested Extreme Right and an untrustworthy Extreme Left can bring forward to induce an Assembly to have less faith in its own mission than the Head of the State calls upon it to show. Nevertheless, the Assembly was not unanimous, and a speaker on the Right, after vainly endeavouring to obtain a commission to consider the message, obtained one which was to prepare a reply, M. Thiers's staunch friends on the Left Centre opposing this, but agreeing to it at the wish of M. Thiers himself.

We would not lay too much stress upon the fact that the Assembly was much excited, that its members on coming out gesticulated violently, and that every carriage on the railway became a chamber of furious debate. When were such demonstrations absent on occasion of any important matter being thrown down before a French audience? Such things are an affair of nature and habit. English members, on a similar occasion, would depart somewhat thoughtfully and moodily, and if incensed would "nurser their wrath to keep it warm," a process which would in nowise prevent its liberal expenditure on the first fitting occasion. The French think and speak faster than we do, and if we add that they are partisans rather than judges, we say it in no disrespectful spirit. We do not infer from all this excitement that M. Thiers's difficulties have been increased by the course which he has taken. At least that course has been a manly one. He has adhered to his word, if he declines to let a Bordeaux gloss be put upon a promise which he had no power to give except in the interest of France. He has set the truth before the French Parliament, and has shown that the only security for the nation is in Order. This would be a commonplace, but that so many Frenchmen detest common-sense. He has had to school several parties, each of which would unhesitatingly throw the country into disorder, for the sake of the triumph of an "idea," which is in itself either a half-truth or a folly. "The essence of politics is compromise," writes Lord Macaulay; and if French politicians are incapable of understanding this, it is best for France that an able man should produce a forced compromise, with real benefits attached, by playing off against each other those who will not show sufficient self-command to work in harmony.

A terrible calamity has befallen the city of Boston—a slightly modified repetition of that which destroyed Chicago. Boston, we are thankful to say, cannot be correctly described as a city swept away by fire; but the heart of it has been consumed. On Saturday night a fire broke out in a warehouse standing at the angle formed by two streets. It was in that part of the city appropriated more exclusively than most other parts to business. There was no special need, as it seemed in the first instance, for public alarm. The streets of Boston are not paved with wood. The district in which the fire broke out offered very little, as it might appear, in the shape of fuel to the devouring element. The night was still at the time when the first alarm was given. Nevertheless, before noon-tide on Sunday between seventy and eighty acres of edifices, filled almost to bursting with commodities for commerce, were converted into a vast mass of ruins—charred, smoking, desolate—a hideous contrast to the scene it presented less than twenty hours before. It was a frightfully extensive conflagration, which, after two or three hours at most, became fierce, all-devouring, irresistible. Owing to some cause or other, the demon of fire got beyond the ordinary limits of human control, and it revelled in the license which it had gained. Street after street went down before it. Large blocks of warehouses were successively converted by it into blazing ruins. It had to be fought at last with its own weapons. The skilful use of gunpowder put a limit to its triumphant career. Boston is saved, but not until it had sustained disaster to an extent that fairly staggered her.

The telegraphic sketches of the event transmitted to our leading journals through the Atlantic cable will by this time have become familiar to most of our readers. We are, therefore, spared the necessity of recounting a very painful story. To express our deepest sympathy with the citizens of Boston might seem superfluous, but that in all the misfortunes that can befall human life the earnest manifestation of sympathy—"weeping with those who weep"—is to some extent a solace in suffering. Our kinsmen across the water will not thank us for any parade of our regret. We believe they would prefer to take for granted our fellow-feeling with them on account of the disaster which has befallen them. But it may be assumed with some confidence that of English-speaking people that branch of the race which lives on this side of the Atlantic will hardly meet the claims of their own feeling in regard to the great fire at Boston without proving in some satisfactory way the natural intensity of their desire to haste to the help of their kinsmen in this hour of their tribulation.

The calamity is of a kind calculated to excite misgiving in regard to the continuous safety of any large and populous place. One feels impelled by what has happened to ask, What is there to prevent a casualty similar to that which has laid so considerable a part of Boston in

ashes, and which no long time ago destroyed the city of Chicago, from befalling our own metropolis or any of our great manufacturing towns on this side of the ocean? Supposing a similar concurrence of circumstances to that which occurred at Boston, is it reasonable to conclude that they would not be followed by a similar result? One is not disposed to answer the question in any but a cautious spirit. We are compelled to recollect that two centuries have hardly elapsed since London witnessed a like conflagration. And yet we have to place side by side with this reminiscence the fact that, within the memory of this generation at least, fire has never obtained more than a brief mastery over the means organised for its extinction. No doubt it is within the scope of imagination to bring together a number of conditions which, if ever they should be present in reality, would render possible even a more extensive fire than either of those in America over which we have been called to lament. But, as it is impracticable for human foresight to provide, either in this or in any other matter, against every conceivable contingency, so we think it is worse than useless to torment ourselves with conjecturing what we should do in case a contingency in a high degree improbable should take the form of fact. What we have to do is to see to the efficiency of the provisions which we organise for meeting an ordinary casualty of the kind. Fires are what we expect, and in this huge metropolis we are bound to expect them, night after night. There can be no doubt that they might occur in numbers too great to be dealt with by our present staff of firemen. We have no right to presume that such a thing cannot happen, but we are justified in limiting our means of protection to the claim made upon them by what is constantly happening. We cannot reasonably keep up such an extensive organisation of means for the extinction of fires as will suffice to meet every imaginable case that may require them. We must do the best we can, all circumstances being taken into consideration, and then exercise something like a manly trust that no greater provision will be called for.

But "the best we can," it should be deeply impressed upon our conviction, includes a great deal more than the mere adequacy (whether in point of number or of adaptation) of machinery. All departments require to be well manned in order to effect the purpose for which they have been organised. The mind and will of him to whom the working of an engine is intrusted are quite as necessary to its efficiency as the perfect make of the machine itself. The appointment of unfit officers to the supervision of municipal duties will, unfortunately, account for almost any extent of accidental calamity. We know not how far it may be true that offices of high trust in the administration of municipal affairs in the city of Boston have been, not uncommonly, given away for political and party purposes to ill qualified or wholly unqualified men. If there be truth in the charge—and we are bound to say that it comes from across the water—the inference to be drawn from it—namely, that there was mismanagement in the means employed to arrest the conflagration at Boston—can hardly be deemed unreasonable or even uncharitable. We refer to this aspect of the affairs, not for the purpose of condemning our kinsmen, but simply for the purpose of enforcing a necessary admonition upon ourselves. It is this. When party feeling places party ends higher than the faithful service of the public, it is quite impossible to foresee the extremity of mischief to which the evil practice may conduce.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle. The Court will return to Windsor Castle next week.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Countess of Erroll and attended by the Marchioness of Ely and the Hon. Frances Drummond, drove to the Glassalt Shiel on Tuesday week. The Right Hon. James Stansfeld arrived at the castle as Minister in attendance upon the Queen.

On the following day the Countess of Erroll and the Right Hon. James Stansfeld dined with her Majesty. The Countess of Erroll left the castle the next day.

Yesterday (Friday) week the Queen drove along the south side of the Dee to Braemar, where horses were changed at the Invercauld Arms Hotel, and her Majesty drove thence to Loch Callater, returning in the afternoon to the castle. Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby and the Right Hon. James Stansfeld dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. Professor W. Milligan, of the University of Aberdeen. The Right Hon. J. Stansfeld dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove on the north side of the Dee, via Crathie and Monaltrie, and along the Deeside road to the Bridge of Invercauld.

Her Majesty has also taken daily walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their youthful family, continue at Sandringham House. The Prince attained his thirty-first year on Saturday last. The day was observed quietly in their Royal Highnesses' family circle. The Prince, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales and the Duke of St. Albans, made an inspection of the gardens, kennels, &c., and subsequently drove out. The Princess accompanied his Royal Highness, driving a four-in-hand of ponies. The Prince and Princess upon their return preceded to the mews, where a dinner of old English fare had been provided for the cottagers and workpeople upon the Royal estate, to the number of 160. Their Royal Highnesses' health was drunk with due honours, and the Prince, in acknowledgment, expressed his continued remembrance of the kind sympathies evinced by all about him during his severe illness. At night a huge bonfire was lighted upon Sandringham heights, in the vicinity of the newly-built Swiss Cottage. Prince Albert

Victor and Prince George were present. The bells of King's Lynn were rung during the day. At Windsor the day was observed with the customary honours. In the metropolis the bells of St. Martin-in-the-Fields were rung, and the usual salutes fired. In the evening the various clubhouses and theatres, as well as the establishments of the principal Royal tradespeople, were illuminated. The Prince's tradesmen held their annual dinner at Willis's Rooms, at which upwards of 300 were present. The band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. D. Godfrey, was in attendance. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with their elder children, attended Divine service at Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow officiated. The new lectern, which had been placed in the church on the Prince's birthday, was used for the first time. The Princess presented it to Sandringham church as a memorial of thanksgiving for the recovery of her Royal husband from his dangerous illness. The handsome brass lectern is in the form of an eagle with outstretched wings. Upon the breast of the eagle is a red cross, with this inscription beneath:—"To the glory of God, a thank-offering. Fourteenth December, 1871. Alexandra." When I was in trouble I called upon the Lord, and He heard me.—Psalm cxx. 1." A Latin cross of beautifully-modelled wax flowers was placed on the altar-table at the same time. It was made and presented by Mrs. Ward, the wife of Captain Ward, R.N. On Monday the Prince and Princess were present at the meet of the West Norfolk foxhounds at Congham Lodge, the residence of Mr. Elwes. The Prince joined in the hunt. Congham Wood was drawn, and produced a dog-fox, which ran by Grimston and Gayton to the Soignies plantation, near Westacre, when the hounds were called off, after a brisk run of eight miles. The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Sandringham on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. On Tuesday the Prince, with the Duke of Cambridge and a large party, shot through the home coverts. On Wednesday the Royal party shot over the Dersingham and West Newton portion of the Royal estate, and had excellent sport. A distinguished circle of guests is staying at Sandringham House. The Prince purposes visiting the Duke of Devonshire during the ensuing month at Chatsworth. His Royal Highness has consented to preside at the annual speech day of Derby School, and to distribute the prizes. The Rev. J. N. Dalton, M.A., of Clare College, Cambridge, has been appointed tutor to Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales. Mr. Dalton graduated B.A. in 1863, when he obtained a third class in the classical tripos. Next year he obtained a first class in theological honours, a Crosse Scholarship, and a Scholefield prize.

#### THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Queen of the Netherlands has, since her return from Scotland, been on a visit to the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey. Yesterday (Friday) week her Majesty arrived at Frampton Court, near Dorchester, on a visit to Mr. R. Brinsley Sheridan. On Saturday the Queen visited Portland. On Sunday her Majesty stood as god-mother at the baptism of a grandson of Mr. Sheridan. On Monday the Queen returned to Claridge's Hotel. On Tuesday her Majesty visited the atelier of Mr. Bell, sculptor, and afterwards drove to Cambridge Cottage, Kew, on a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge, and to the White Lodge, Richmond Park, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The Queen dined with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg, at their residence in Portland-place. On Wednesday her Majesty inspected the National Gallery and Gustave Doré's gallery, and paid various visits. The Queen dined with Mr. and Mrs. Sandbeck, in Prince's-gardens. Her Majesty has received numerous visitors at the hotel.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein left Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, yesterday (Friday) week, en route for Dresden.

Prince Arthur went to the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday last. His Royal Highness has hunted with the West-street harriers, and has given a handsome subscription to the funds.

A deputation of the tenantry of the Breadalbane estates waited on the Countess of Breadalbane at Auchmore House, Killin, on Thursday week, and presented an address in the name of the tenantry, together with a handsome tiara of diamonds.

#### "MEDITATION."

The main interest of the works by M. P. A. Cot, the painter of this picture, is usually to be found rather in the treatment than in the subject. Complaint is often made of the uninventiveness of English painters; but the charge may be as fairly brought against a large class of French genre painters. There is, however, this distinction between the practice of the two schools: an English painter is apt to treat a slender theme in a slight and careless manner; whilst in the works of foreign artists the pains expended on the execution is often in inverse proportion to the weight, significance, or originality of the thought or idea that has to be conveyed. With these foreign artists it matters little what is selected for depiction, and the sole test of success is the greater or less perfection with which the object selected is represented. M. Cot aims in his works at perfect finish and absolute completion, to the exclusion even of all freedom of touch. The consequence is that his works, though marvels of minute elaboration, have a rather mechanical and enamelled excess of polish. It must not be supposed, however, that works of this class are devoid of suggestiveness. On the contrary, they often have, in their simple directness, an intense expressiveness which arrests the attention and dwells in the memory. In the pensive face before us, so ably foreshortened, with the eyes set in wistful reverie, the reader's imagination may, perhaps, be tempted to follow the wanderings of, as Shakespeare has it, addressing his Virgin Queen, a "maiden's meditation, fancy free"—wanderings as romantic, it may be, as those of Spencer's Una.

The Shaftesbury Agricultural Society held its annual meeting at the Grosvenor Arms, Shaftesbury, on Wednesday evening, when a large attendance of the local gentry and farmers was presided over by the Hon. W. H. B. Portman, M.P.

High mass was solemnised, on Wednesday, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Newcastle, in celebration of the completion of a splendid new steeple. Archbishop Eyre, of Glasgow, and the Bishops of Newcastle and Hexham took part in the service.

Colston's Day at Bristol was, on Wednesday, celebrated in the usual manner. Banquets were held by both political parties in the city, and by two neutral societies calling themselves respectively the "Grateful" and the "Parent."

Mr. Bright, in declining an invitation to attend the civic banquet at Birmingham on Saturday, wrote as follows:—"I am still obliged to shun public dinners and meetings, and speeches, and must therefore ask your committee to excuse my absence. I am not the less indebted to them for their kind remembrance of me."





THE NEW JUDGE, MR JUSTICE DENMAN.



RAILWAY BRIDGE DESTROYED BY FLOODS IN CEYLON.





"AN OLD SONG."

## MR. JUSTICE DENMAN.

The new Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who fills the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Justice Willes, is the fourth son of Thomas, first Lord Denman (who was many years Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench), by Theodosia Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard VEVERS, Rector of Kettering, Northamptonshire. He was born in Russell-square, Dec. 23, 1819, and was educated at Repton Grammar School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow. He took his Bachelor's degree in 1842 as Senior Classic, his name standing in the same class with Mr. Munro and Canon Kingsley in the Classical Tripos list. He was also "captain of the poll." As the son of a peer, he was exempted from the general rule then in force, which made a place in the Mathematical Tripos a necessary qualification for competing for classical honours. He proceeded M.A. in 1845; was called to the Bar, at Lincoln's Inn, in 1846, and went the Home Circuit; in addition to his circuit practice he has held for some years the office of auditor of his former college. In 1857 he was appointed one of the University counsel. He was first elected member for Tiverton, as Lord Palmerston's colleague, in the Liberal interest, in May, 1859, and has represented the borough since that time, with the exception of a very brief interval in 1865-6, when he was out of Parliament, being defeated by Mr. Walrond. Mr. Denman has lately been appointed one of the new governing body of the Charterhouse

School. He has also shown that, in spite of his legal pursuits, he can find time to cultivate his old classical tastes by publishing a translation of "Gray's Elegy" into Greek elegiac verse. He is known to rowing men as a great patron of the University boat-race.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Westminster.

## FLOODS IN CEYLON.

The western parts of Ceylon, especially the districts near Colombo, have been visited with great floods, doing a large amount of mischief. The river named the Kalani Ganga rose 12 ft. above its ordinary level. The sluices and outlets at the Pettah and Fort, in the lower part of the valley, had not been opened as they ought to have been; and the consequence was that the damage exceeded that caused by any former inundation, though the water rose as high in 1828, 1834, and 1837. The roads and railway from Colombo to the interior were rendered impassable; and a fatal accident took place at Wellemptiya, about two miles from Colombo, by the falling of an iron pile railway bridge that crosses the canal there. It seems that the floods had carried away the abutment of this bridge at the Colombo end, and part of the embankment at the farther end, towards Kelani. These injuries were repaired, a few days afterwards, by workmen under the direction of Mr. E. Gray Strong, the chief resident engineer of the line. When the work was finished, a locomotive engine was driven slowly

over the bridge, to test its stability, and waggons laden with stone were placed upon it. The parts which had been repaired stood firm; but the centre pile of the bridge gave way, with the two girders fixed to it; and the engine, with the four men upon it, fell into the water. They were Mr. George Jackson, locomotive foreman; Peter Muir, engine-driver; and two native firemen. Jackson's left arm was shattered by a piece of the falling iron, but he contrived to swim to the shore. A few hours later he died from exhaustion. The other Englishman or Scotchman, Muir, was drowned, with one of the firemen. It is stated that the engineers are considering whether the bridge should not be removed forty yards' distance, to obtain better ground for the foundation, the soil being very soft and swampy where this accident happened. The illustration is from a photograph by Mr. Skeen, of Colombo.

## "AN OLD SONG."

The old-fashioned dress of the lady and gentleman who are seated by the pianoforte, in the scene of peaceful domestic amusement which our Artist has put before us, reminds us of the earlier period of George III's reign, and brings up reminiscences of Miss Burney, with her Evelina and Cecilia, or even the Vicar of Wakefield's daughters, Olivia and Sophia. If we had to look farther, we might consult the pleasant volumes of Miss Sarah Tytler and J. L. Watson, called "The Songstresses of Scotland" (published by Strahan) for anec-



notes of the musical and poetical ladies of that day; Mrs. Alison Cockburn, authoress of "The Flowers of the Forest"; Lady Anne Barnard, who wrote "Auld Robin Gray"; and Lady Nairn, whose songs in different strains of natural feeling, "The Laird o' Cockpen," "Caller Herring," "Charlie is my Darling," and "The Land o' the Leal," will never cease to delight both the ear and the heart. These most accomplished women of the last century, if they did not read so many new books, or travel and visit so widely, as their great-granddaughters, had quite as high a degree of sound mental culture. As for their singing, it is a matter of taste, and so it is, perhaps, with their manners, sentiments, and conversation; but every man will keep his private opinion. Sir Walter Scott, who lived through the transition period from one age to another, has expressed his own partiality to the society of those sprightly, yet stately, elderly dames, who dwelt in the Canongate, and went out in sedan-chairs to sip tea with each other, and to play a quiet rubber, while their nieces were dizzy in the whirl of the London season.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Nov. 14.

All interest has centred this week in the Message of the President of the Republic read by him to the National Assembly yesterday afternoon. This Message was quite as anxiously awaited as ever were the ambiguous speeches delivered by Napoleon III. in the Salle du Trône at the Tuileries upon the opening of the session of the Senate and the Corps Législatif. Upon the utterances of the ex-Emperor the fate of Europe was supposed to hang; but, what is just now of far more consequence to Frenchmen, the Message of M. Thiers was to solve the constitutional difficulty and decide the future of France.

The sittings of the Assembly opened on Monday, when the President, M. Grévy, after having communicated the news of the resignation of three deputies and the death of two others, laid Prince Napoleon's protestations against his expulsion from France upon the table, and proposed that it should be referred to the Commission of Petitions, a suggestion which was immediately adopted. M. Galloni d'Istria, one of the deputies for Corsica, then presented a protest from the electors of Ajaccio relative to Prince Napoleon's arrest, which was likewise referred to the Commission of Petitions; and M. Wolowski proposed a bill according financial assistance to the emigrants from Alsace-Lorraine, which gave rise to a somewhat animated discussion concerning the regulations of the House. Tuesday's sitting was opened by a notification on the part of General Changarnier of his intention to interpellate the Government concerning M. Gambetta's journeys in Savoy and Dauphiné, an announcement which was received with applause from the Right and loud laughter from the Left of the Assembly. After M. Dufaure had spoken on behalf of the Government, the Chamber unanimously voted that the discussion upon the interpellation should take place on Monday next. The Assembly then proceeded to elect its President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries, M. Grévy being almost unanimously re-elected to the first-named office; MM. Martel, Vitet, Benoist-d'Azy, and St. Marc Girardin as Vice-Presidents; and MM. de Barante, de Meaux, de Pradines, Desjardins, Rives, and M. de Rémusat as Secretaries.

On Wednesday the tribunes of the National Assembly were filled with Ambassadors, former deputies, members of the French aristocracy, and a bevy of the élégantes of the capital, assembled to hear the message of the President of the Republic.

The Message opened with a detailed financial statement, representing the condition of France under the most favourable colours. That part of the Message was received with every sign of general satisfaction. The second portion was devoted to the commercial question. There was marked excitement in the Assembly when M. Thiers admitted that, if the French tariffs had been rejected in England, they would have lost all chance of being accepted elsewhere. This was also applauded. The Message then dealt with political questions, which M. Thiers described as the *questions brûlantes du jour*. He commenced with a defence of order, "without which," he said, "the Republic would cease to exist," a statement received with noisy applause by the Left, and a portion of the Left Centre, and with silence in other parts of the Assembly. Turning to the Left, the President said:—"Whilst we labour to maintain order, we work more for you almost than for ourselves (Bravos from the Left Centre). The Republic exists; it is the legal Government of the country (Applause from the Left; noisy protestations from the Right Centre and from the Right; and cries of 'Le Pacte de Bordeaux!'). The Republic will be Conservative or it will cease to be (Applause on the Left; ironical cheers on the Right). Alluding to the speech of M. Gambetta, the President said that the Republic cannot be the Republic of a party, it must represent all. The country might live on agitation for a few days, but it would not exist long. After having inspired fear in others it would become afraid of itself, and throw itself into the arms of some adventurer (Applause from the Left, silence on the Right). The Republic would be a mere contradiction if, instead of being the Government of all, it were merely the Government of any party whatever (Bravos from the Left Centre). But it is not France alone that the Republic must inspire with confidence; she must inspire confidence throughout the world. A man requires the esteem of other men, and nations require the esteem of other nations (Bravos from the Left Centre and the Right Centre). M. Thiers finished his speech by saying that France had entrusted the Assembly with a mission to save the country by giving it peace, order, power, and regular government. The Government would await the date fixed by the Assembly to examine these serious questions, and he would give his advice loyally." On M. Thiers leaving the tribune there was applause from the Left and from a part of the Left Centre, followed by prolonged agitation.

M. Thiers has been entertaining the members of the Corps Diplomatique and the notabilities of the French political world at a series of dinners, at the Hôtel de la Présidence, at Versailles; the most important of which was that given last Saturday evening, when over forty guests—including all the Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign Powers—were assembled round the President's table.

Private meetings of the Republican Left and of the Right of the Assembly were held, on Sunday, at Versailles. The one was attended by ninety deputies, among whom were MM. Jules Favre, Arago, and Crémieux. A constant growth of Republican feeling in the provinces and in the Army was reported by several deputies, who, however, complained of the anti-Republican sentiment of the greater part of the préfets and magistrates, and of the avowed Bonapartist sympathies of a large proportion of the generals and officers—announcements which gave rise to an animated debate, terminating in a resolution to send a deputation to M. Thiers requesting him not to leave such considerable power in the hands of the enemies of

the Government. The meeting resolved to take no initiative in Constitutional reforms, recording their opinion that the Assembly was not constituent; but it pledged itself to propose an immediate discussion of the Budget, and subsequently of the law on the reorganisation of the army. At the Conservative gathering, at the Hôtel des Réservoirs, the usual vacillation was apparent among those present with regard to Constitutional questions; but it was ultimately decided not to touch upon these subjects unless bills in regular form were submitted to the Assembly. The meeting, moreover, unanimously resolved to reject the Republic and to stand by the pact of Bordeaux. The Left Centre, a moderate fraction of the Assembly, held a meeting at Versailles on Tuesday; but, after a considerable amount of talk, the deputies present decided not to take any definitive resolutions until after the reading of the message.

Some little sensation has been caused, and no end of controversy has arisen, through the publication in the *Journal de l'Ardèche*, a provincial organ of some importance, of a letter purporting to have been recently written by Prince Bismarck to a Prussian functionary, and communicated in an unofficial manner to M. Thiers, which mentions that Prussia saw without displeasure a Republic established in France, believing that any attempt to restore a Monarchy would be the signal for civil war. Should, however, the Radicals come into power, the attitude of Prussia would at once be changed, and she would refuse to accept any anticipated payments of the indemnity, but would prolong the occupation of the French departments. This announcement of the *Journal de l'Ardèche*, having been energetically denied in official circles, passes to-day for an ingenious canard launched by the enemies of M. Gambetta.

The departments of the Marne and the Haute Marne are at length completely evacuated by the German troops, who will find far less comfortable winter quarters in the *barraques* constructed especially for them at Vouziers, Clermont-en-Argonne, Verdun, Ligny, Nancy, Pont-à-Mousson, &c., which are estimated to have cost the French Governments no less than £400,000. On Saturday afternoon a detachment of French troops, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Joannin, made its entry into the camp of Châlons. Colonel Joannin begged the authorities of Mourmelon, in the vicinity of the camp, to abstain from erecting a proposed triumphal arch, and sternly refused the *punch d'honneur* offered him by the Mayor, but gallantly accepted a bouquet presented by a young lady of the locality. Flags waved from all the windows of the houses of Mourmelon, and the streets were filled with people, who received the soldiers with enthusiastic shouts of "Vive la France! Vive les pantalons rouges!"

### SPAIN.

The Budget is under discussion in the Cortes, and the Navy Estimates have been approved by 195 votes against 35.

A court-martial is sitting at Ferrol, and has sentenced one of the insurgent prisoners to death. Sentences have been delivered condemning twenty-nine others to ten years' imprisonment, and one to six years. Four others have been acquitted. Three hundred of the insurgents have been sent to the colonies to undergo the sentences passed upon them.

There is news of Carlist bands having made their appearance in Biscay and Andalusia.

### BELGIUM.

The Legislative Session was opened on Tuesday without any ceremony. The House of Representatives has re-elected the same Bureaux as were in office during the previous Session.

### SWITZERLAND.

The people of Geneva elected their Grand Council on Sunday. The election turned upon the policy of the Government towards Bishop Mermillod, and in the canton of Geneva the people approved, by nearly 9000 votes against 1500, of the measures which their Government adopted against the Bishop.

### GERMANY.

On Tuesday the Prussian Parliament was opened by the Minister of War, who read the Speech from the Throne. The speech, in referring to the Counties Reform Bill, recently rejected by the Upper House, announced that the measure had been somewhat modified, but that its essential provisions were the same, and that the Government was firmly resolved to carry it by all the constitutional means at its disposal. In the Upper House Count Stolberg, a supporter of the Government, was elected President by 79 votes out of 85.

The *Times*' correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that Prince Bismarck has sent from Varzin a memorial to the Emperor and the Cabinet advocating an immediate change in the entire organisation of the Upper House.

### SAXONY.

The King and Queen of Saxony were married again, on Sunday, on the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, according to the German custom. There was a great gathering of princes and distinguished persons at Dresden, including the Emperor and Empress of Germany. Prince Christian of Holstein was the bearer of a congratulatory letter from Queen Victoria to their Majesties. Bishop Forwerk, assisted by eight clergymen, gave the benediction. In an address from the altar, he alluded to the presence of the Emperor and Empress of Germany and other illustrious guests, and reminded those present of the glorious military leadership of the two Saxon Princes, which had been acknowledged by the Emperor William. He concluded by asking the King and Queen, "Do you promise, in the sight of God, to remain true till the end of your days to the indissoluble tie entered into fifty years ago, and with conjugal unity and mutual help, to serve God until God you do part?" The King and Queen answered in a loud voice, "Yes." Thereupon the priestly blessing was bestowed. The whole party proceeded to the Court church, where a Te Deum was sung amid rifle-firing and salvoes of artillery.

### AMERICA.

An enormous fire broke out at Boston, about half-past seven on Saturday evening last, in a large granite building at the corner of Summer and Kingstone streets. It began in an engine-room in the basement, spread rapidly up the elevator, and soon appeared from the roof. An alarm was promptly sounded from the fire department on the ground. By this time the roof was in flames. This was in the heart of the business portion of Boston, where there are large buildings, chiefly granite. The wind was calm at the beginning, but it soon blew a gale from the west and north-west. The granite crumbled, and the buildings being filled with goods, this caused the flames to spread rapidly. The fire extended north-west and south-east along Summer-street, also from that street in a north-easterly direction. By four o'clock on Sunday morning twenty-two blocks were destroyed, the burnt district at that time covering about sixty acres. The intervening area, filled with costly buildings and goods, had then been destroyed. On Summer-street the line of fire then extended over one third of a mile from the Bay front at Broad-street to within one block of Boston-common. From this line the burnt district extended north-east about a quarter of a mile in this area, where the fire destroyed Winthrop-square, Franklin-square, Beebes-block, Franklin, Devonshire,

Federal, High Kingston, Atkinson, Williams, Lincoln-arch, Otis, Chauncey, Hawley, and the neighbouring streets. The Boston fire department was crippled by the epidemic among the horses, this also preventing to a great extent the removal of the goods. Aid was summoned from Worcester, Providence, New York, Fall River, Lowell, Lynn, and other towns, and was promptly sent. At seven on Monday morning the fire was still spreading north of the boundary given above. It had passed along Devonshire and Congress streets to Water-street, crossing northward and burning on towards State-street. The Post Office was then announced in danger; the building adjoining was burning. The banks and other establishments in State-street were moving valuables to a place of safety. Buildings in several places were blown up to stop the progress of the fire. At nine o'clock buildings were being blown up in Congress-street and rear, this to some extent staying the flames. North of this warning had been given, and everybody was preparing for the worst, and was moving out. The telegraph building had to be blown up, but fresh apparatus and wires came by special train from New York. The *Daily News*' correspondent says the fire has annihilated the finest business quarter of the city. The whole district burnt was built during the past decade, at a vast expense. It consisted of magnificent streets and squares, as magnificent as any in the world. The houses were solid and substantial, many of granite, but they were utterly unable to resist the progress of the flames. At noon on Sunday it was believed the fire was under control, after lasting for twenty hours and destroying seventy acres of buildings. Shortly after midnight, however, the fire broke out again, owing to explosions of gas, and destroyed six more large stores. The flames, however, were again checked. The interior of the Exchange and the Post Office are destroyed, and Trinity Church is but a mass of ruins. The burnt district is bounded by Bedford, Summer, and Federal streets on the south; by Broad-street on the south-east, east, and north-east; by Central and Water streets on the north; by Washington-street on the north-west and west. The fire did not reach State-street. Within these boundaries, covering about a hundred acres, nearly everything is destroyed. The progress of the fire was chiefly stayed by blowing up buildings. The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* states that 959 buildings have been destroyed, 125 being private dwellings; 35 persons have been killed; 2043 firms and individuals have suffered pecuniary loss. The insurances are estimated at \$8,000,000 dols., half the policies being in Massachusetts companies. At a meeting of citizens—the Mayor presiding—it was resolved to take energetic action to relieve distress and to rebuild the city. Relief committees were organised and are beginning to work at once. The Governor of Massachusetts has convened the State Legislature in order to take measures for the relief of Boston. New York, Chicago, and other cities have offered aid; and relief meetings are being held all over the country.

### AUSTRALIA.

Cable and overland telegrams which left Melbourne and Sydney on Thursday week are to hand, reporting at the former place the opening of the exhibition of Victorian products intended for the International Exhibition of 1873; and at the capital of New South Wales the opening of Parliament by Sir Hercules Robinson and the announcement of important measures of legislation.

The Khan of Khelat had a private interview with the Viceroy of India, at Sukkur, on the 4th inst.

Last Saturday morning the Royal family of Greece quitted Corfu on their return to Athens.

The cable between Hong-Kong and Shanghai is interrupted, but is expected to be repaired very speedily.

Viscount Canterbury, Governor of Victoria, has resigned, and is to be succeeded by Sir George Bowen from New Zealand. The latter will be replaced by Sir James Fergusson, Governor of South Australia.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that Mr. Edward Whympar has arrived there from his second journey of exploration in North Greenland. He brings with him rich collections of curiosities, among which are some very singular specimens of fossil wood.

At Lisbon, on Tuesday, authority was given to add another important link to the chain of sub-oceanic telegraph communication—the Portuguese Minister of Public Works having sanctioned the laying of a cable from Lisbon to the Brazils, and of a duplicate cable from Lisbon to England.

Christian IX., King of Denmark, has laid the first stone of a new church in Copenhagen. The cost of this church will be defrayed by subscriptions which have been given by the inhabitants of the Danish capital. Bishop Martensen officiated at the ceremony, which was attended by the Royal family, the Ministers, and all the notabilities of Copenhagen.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having sent home notice that articles of jewellery received in that colony are chargeable with customs duties, the Postmaster-General thinks it necessary to make this regulation known to the public and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the post are liable to be forfeited.

The *Syracuse Gazette* gives an appalling account of a hurricane which recently swept over that town. Houses and public buildings were destroyed, thirty-two persons were crushed to death in the ruins, and damage to the extent of a million of francs was done in a few moments. It is stated that more than a thousand families were rendered homeless by the disaster.

Professor Tyndall closed his lectures at Boston with a speech from which we copy these words:—"During my stay here I have heard the 'Old Country' mentioned again and again. You cannot abolish your antecedents. Out of England's loins you have come. Your ancestry is stamped upon your faces, your laws, your politics, and your characters. De Tocqueville, sympathising with Democratic institutions, says, regarding England and America:—'I refuse to regard these people as two. One is the outgrowth of the other.' Atrocious ignorance of each other is at the bottom of all our differences. I trust that hereafter each nation will respect the individuality of the other, while thoroughly maintaining its own."

Owing to the number of newspapers posted to places abroad which are stopped for insufficient payment, public attention is again called by the Post-Office authorities to a notice issued in April last to the effect that each newspaper intended for transmission through the post to any foreign country or British colony is liable to a separate rate of postage for every four ounces or fraction of four ounces, and that if this postage be not fully prepaid the newspaper cannot be sent forward. Among the newspapers weighing more than four ounces frequently detained in consequence of the postage prepaid being insufficient is the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. A list of the postal charges for transmitting this Paper to foreign parts is given on the second page.



A New York telegram announces that Senor Lerdo de Tejada has been unanimously elected President of Mexico, and that the pacification of the country is complete.

The Board of Trade has awarded an aneroid barometer to Captain J. Lafont, of the French barque *Taurus*, for his services to the crew of the brig *Violet*, of Cardigan, on May 23 last. The *Violet* was on a voyage from Liverpool to Rio Grande do Sul, and, being completely disabled during a gale in the South Atlantic, the master and crew, nine in all, were compelled to take to their boats, and, while doing so, were rescued by the *Taurus*, which had most opportunely come to their assistance, and took them all on board and landed them safely at Buenos Ayres on June 16. Before the *Taurus* lost sight of the *Violet* she foundered.—The Board has awarded a handsome silver claret jug to Captain Bruns, of the brig *Diana*, of Oldenburg, for his services to the crew of the ship *Cameronian*, of Liverpool. The *Cameronian* left South Shields with a cargo of coal and coke, bound for Coquimbo, but, having lost her rudder, was abandoned by her crew off Cape Horn, on July 22, 1872. They were the same day received on board the *Diana* and taken to Valparaiso, which was her port of destination.

### LONDON BRIDGE.

The scene at noonday on London Bridge, with the opposing streams of traffic passing to and fro between the City and the Borough, is one that seldom fails to make an impression on the minds of foreigners or provincial strangers, when they see it for the first time. In no thoroughfare of this vast metropolis, with its circuit of thirty miles and its population of three millions, is the restless, ever-moving, ever-changing multitude of figures, each intent upon his own private errand, who hasten along the foot-pavement on both sides, accompanied by such a variety of carriages in the roadway, heavily-laden waggons, carts, and trucks, as well as cabs, omnibuses, and the equipages of those who drive horses of their own. The effect of this diverse assemblage is the more striking, because the attention is not distracted from it by the tall fronts of houses and the display of tempting wares in shop-windows, as in Cheapside or the Strand. The Thames, with its steamers and other shipping, may indeed be a pleasant sight for the eye to rest upon in fine sunny weather; and the flow of its tidal waters, up or down, may invite us to think of holiday afternoons at Greenwich or at Richmond, such as we hope to enjoy again next summer, free from the din and turmoil that surround our working life in town. Or we may be led to bolder thoughts of the autumnal vacation, with its trip by sea from the Adelaide or the Tower Wharf, to some bright and breezy shore of England, Scotland, France, or Flanders, or some island of lotus-eaters in the Channel, where, during the few days or weeks of our furlough, it may be granted us to forget the annoyances of business and the troubles of an established household. But the passenger over London Bridge must not allow himself to be wholly engrossed by these agreeable reveries, or he will be rudely summoned back to the world of present realities by the rough jostling of the crowd in which he has to walk, and which forbids any person to stand still, except within the recesses of the stone parapet, at certain intervals, overlooking the river. Wordsworth, it is true, was able to compose a meditative sonnet on Westminster Bridge; but that was at daybreak on a midsummer morning, when he could bear witness how placidly and silently

The river glideth at his own sweet will;  
Dear God! the very houses seem asleep,  
And all that mighty heart is lying still!

It is rather different on London Bridge at noon.

On Tuesday the usual nominations of sheriffs for the counties of England and Wales were made.

Sir James Hannen, one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, succeeds Lord Penzance in the Judgeship of the Probate and Divorce Court; and he is succeeded by Mr. Archibald.

The liquidation arrangement in the case of Mr. F. Strange having fallen through, proceedings in bankruptcy have been commenced, and Mr. Sidney Smith, accountant, has been appointed receiver to the estate.

Mr. Odger and about a dozen of his companions at the Hyde Park meeting on Sunday week appeared at the Marlborough-street Police Court, on Monday, charged with infringing the park rules. The summonses were adjourned for a week, at the request of some of the defendants.

A deputation from the National Chamber of Trade had an interview, on Monday, with the new Lord Mayor at the Mansion House to request him to preside at a public meeting of the citizens on an early day for the purpose of protesting against the continuance of the income tax in its present shape. The Lord Mayor, who said he must not be considered pledged to the views of the deputation, acceded to their request.

The yearly exhibition of hand-turning by workmen and apprentices took place, on Thursday week, at the Mansion House. Prizes given by "the Worshipful Company of Turners" were delivered by the Lord Mayor. Amongst the company were the Lady Mayoress and Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who is a member of the company. The prize-winners were Messrs. Lewis Donne, H. J. Mann, and Thomas A. Nelson—the last an apprentice, aged only eighteen.

An extraordinary application awaits the judgment of Vice-Chancellor Malins. The plaintiff, a lady named Baker, came into possession of a large property, the whole of which, except an annuity of £100, she was induced by some means to intrust to a publican named Loader, since deceased, to invest on her account. The plaintiff knows nothing as to what has become of her money, and the bill is filed to obtain from the solicitor, or others who acted for Loader, or were concerned with him, a discovery of so much of it as still remains.

We learn from *Nature* that the medals in the gift of the Royal Society have this year been awarded as follows:—The Copley medal has been awarded to Professor Friedrich Wöhler, of Göttingen, For. Mem. R.S., for his numerous contributions to the science of chemistry, more especially for his researches on the products of the decomposition of cyanogen by ammonia; on the derivatives of uric acid; on the benzoyl series; on boron, silicon, and their compounds; on titanium, and on meteoric stones. A Royal medal has been awarded to Professor Thomas Anderson, M.D., for his investigations on the organic bases of Dippell's animal oil, on codeine, on the crystallised constituents of opium, on piperin and on papaverin, and for his researches in physiological and agricultural chemistry. A Royal medal has been awarded to Mr. Henry John Carter, F.R.S., for his long-continued and valuable researches in zoology, and more especially for his inquiries into the natural history of the spongiadae. The Rumford medal, awarded every two years, has been accorded to Anders Jonas Ångström, For. Mem. R.S., for researches on spectral analysis

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Foster White, the treasurer of Christ's Hospital, has resigned his office, owing to severe indisposition.

The members of the Institution of Civil Engineers assembled for the first time after the recess on Tuesday evening—the president, Mr. Hawksley, being in the chair.

At Wednesday's meeting of the School Board the discussion upon Mr. Macgregor's proposal to establish schools for neglected children was resumed, and its principle was affirmed.

The revision of the Census returns shows that the population of the metropolitan district or division is even larger than was at first stated. No less than 3,254,260 persons were enumerated in the metropolis in April, 1871.

The magnificent testimonial of 5000 gs. voted to Mr. Moon, chairman of the board of directors, by the shareholders in the London and North-Western Railway in February last, will be presented to that gentleman at a dinner to be held at the Euston Hotel, on Thursday next, the 21st inst.

A conference convened by the Electoral Reform Association was held, on Tuesday, at St. James's Hall. The drift of the papers and speeches was in the direction of a redistribution of seats and an "equalisation of electoral power."

Archbishop Manning opened the new schools attached to the Italian (or St. Peter's) Church, Hatton-garden, on Wednesday. The schools will accommodate 600 children; and the chief cost of the undertaking has been defrayed by an English lady, Countess Tasker.

The metropolitan police are to have increased pay. Superintendents will get £50 per annum increase; inspectors, 10s. per week; sergeants, 5s. The constables are to be formed into three classes. The first to receive 80s. per week; second, 27s. per week; and third, 24s. per week.

Mr. Lowe informed a deputation from chambers of commerce, on Saturday last, that he could not consent to the cost of erecting and maintaining lighthouses being transferred from the shipping interest to the Consolidated Fund. At present the "consumers" paid for what they used, which would not be the case were the proposed change introduced.

A public meeting was held at the Workmen's Club in Smithfield, on Monday, to protest against the demolition of the houses of the poorest classes, and to demand the erection of more suitable dwellings. Sir John Bennett occupied the chair. The object of the gathering met with general concurrence, and it was resolved to send a deputation to the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., read before the Social Science Association, at its first meeting for the season, on Monday, a paper on the subject of codification of the law in India and in England; tracing the history of consolidation of existing statutes in our great Eastern dependency, and urging that all Indian experience, while it taught valuable lessons as to codification, pointed to the advantage of such a process.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism gives a total for last week of 105,219 paupers, of whom 34,322 were in work-houses and 70,987 received outdoor relief. Compared with the years 1871, these figures show a decrease of 11,287. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 792, of whom 535 were men, 198 women, and 59 children.

Mr. Frank Buckland reports in *Land and Water* that the baby hippopotamus, Guy Fawkes, and its mother are both doing exceedingly well. The mother is terribly savage, shows her terrific strength, and roars and bellows tremendously if she is in the least put out. But she seems, though ever watchful, to be in excellent spirits, and the baby sucks continuously, so that the authorities have great hopes that it will live and thrive now that it has taken to its natural food.

A final report has been issued of the Prince Consort Memorial Fund, started at the Mansion House during the mayoralty of the late Mr. Alderman Cubitt, in 1862. It appears that the total sum subscribed towards the memorial was £56,765. Her Majesty, in acknowledging the receipt of this report through Sir Thomas Biddulph, has expressed to the honorary secretaries of the fund, and through them "to all concerned in a work which her Majesty has watched with affectionate interest, her grateful thanks."

At the meeting of the City Common Council on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Bedford moved "That this court has heard with profound regret of the terrible fire that has devastated so large a portion of the noble city of Boston, and tenders this expression of its deepest sympathy with the inhabitants, and with the whole American people, under what may truly be termed a national calamity." Mr. Heath seconded the motion, and Mr. Medwin supported it, suggesting that the resolution should be at once transmitted by telegraph. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Lord Mayor was requested to forward it by telegraph.

During the week ending Saturday last 2462 births and 1118 deaths were registered in the metropolis, the former having been 121 above and the latter 369 below the average. Fifteen persons died from smallpox, 11 from measles, 14 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 25 from whooping-cough, 28 from different forms of fever, and 19 from diarrhoea. The deaths from these seven diseases were in the aggregate 182 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The high temperature which prevailed last week caused a considerable decline in the mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis. To different forms of violence 38 deaths were referred.

The winter course of lectures at South Kensington Museum for the instruction of women in science and art was opened on Monday by Professor Duncan. The course is to consist of three series—the first, by Professor Duncan, on "Cosmogony and the World as a Planet;" the second, by Professor Carey Foster, on "Physics;" and the third, by Professor Butterford, on "Physiology." On Monday there was a large attendance of ladies, showing that the interest taken in these lectures, so far from abating, is rather on the increase. Professor Duncan, in beginning his series of lectures, explained the results of scientific discovery during the last twenty or thirty years as bearing upon the great theory of the universe.

London exhibited all the characteristics of Lord Mayor's Day on Saturday last. The procession wound its way through the crowded streets, from Guildhall to Westminster, where the Deputy Recorder presented the Lord Mayor to the Barons of the Exchequer. At the banquet in the evening the Premier was absent. The toast of "the Navy" was responded to by Mr. Goschen; "the Foreign Ministers," by the representative of Honduras and by Mr. Moran; "the House of Lords," by Lord Chancellor Selborne; "her Majesty's Ministers," by Earl Granville; "the Judges," by Chief Justice Bovill; "the House of Commons," by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; "the Magistrates of the City of London," by Alderman Sidney; and "the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex," by Alderman and Sheriff White. The health of the Lady Mayoress was given in a few graceful sentences by Lord Granville.

### The Extra Supplement.

#### "SHIPWRECKED."

We need not introduce the painter of this pathetic picture, Madame Jerichau, the accomplished wife of the eminent Danish sculptor and successor of Thorwaldsen. Madame Jerichau's works having often been before the London public, our readers will remember her vigorous style, in which no trace of feminine weakness or imperfect training is perceptible. The present work itself has been exhibited in our Royal Academy. The story of the picture is too well told to require lengthened comment. The hardy boatmen of the Danish coast, who have much in common with the bravest of our seamen, have rescued a mother and her child from a shipwrecked vessel. The child probably owes its preservation to the mother's love. She has clung to it in the extreme of peril, as she now clings to it, with locked embrace, in the extreme of exhaustion. Who shall tell the terror and anguish that mother's heart has endured? who shall tell the danger her rescuer has braved? She has been borne to the poor hut of her preserver; and now he in a business-like manner proceeds to secure what further salvage he may; while the man's wife, with a true woman's instinct, gives her first attention to the restoration of the child. But will, after all, the lives of the shipwrecked be preserved? may they not still sink under the effects of their suffering and immersion and fright? This terrible uncertainty constitutes the dramatic interest of the picture, and we repeat that we need not point out how forcibly the pathetic situation is realised.

#### "CASUALS."

The humble applicants for humane relief, accepting a few bunches of grass and buttercups from the hands of those pretty little girls, in our Artist's pleasing sketch of a rural incident, seem to be in no state of extreme destitution, though captives who have been found going astray. Jenny is tolerably plump, and her foal has not lacked its natural nourishment; the ground where they stand yields a dainty morsel of palatable herbage, with dock-leaves and other weeds, much to the donkeys' taste. They are, nevertheless, grateful—as they ought to be—for the kindness offered by these young people, who meet them at the gate of the pound; but the troublesome little dog, which appears to be jealous of any attention shown by his indulgent mistresses to animals of another kind, interferes with the administration of this small charity by snapping and barking at the donkeys' noses. He would scarcely dare to practise such insolence within a yard of the dam's hind feet; and there is a sly glance in her shrewd eye that tells us she is just now wishing for a chance of one good punishing kick at the canine menial, which would only serve him right. The poet in a tender mood has written, as we know—

Poor little foal of an oppressed race,  
I love the languid patience of thy face.

But the ass, when not habitually spoilt by ill-usage, is a beast of high spirit and intelligence, like the more dignified equine race. It would be worth while to bestow more liberal treatment upon him, and to cultivate his breed as we do that of the horse.

The State apartments at Windsor Castle are closed.

The foundation-stone of a memorial church in Leicester in honour of the late Earl Howe was laid on Thursday.

Foot-warmers are now supplied to third-class passengers on the Great Northern Railway.

Lord Shrewsbury was yesterday week installed at Wolverhampton Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Staffordshire.

On Saturday last the directors of the Bank of England advanced the minimum rate of discount from 6 per cent (at which it was fixed on Oct. 10) to 7 per cent.

Several hundred labourers, with their families, left the London Docks on Tuesday for New Zealand. Others proceeded to Liverpool, en route for Brazil.

A convalescent home, which has been erected by the Pease family at a cost of upwards of £12,000, has been opened at Saltburn-by-the-Sea.

Boston in Lincolnshire has been the first town to start a subscription for the relief of the sufferers in Boston in America.

The foundation-stone of two school-board schools were laid at Leeds on Wednesday. They will together cost £12,000, and accommodate 1300 children.

On the evening of Friday week Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, entertained at dinner the leading booksellers of London, at his annual trade sale, at the Albion, in Aldersgate-street, when the following orders were received for his various publications:—4000 of the second volume of *The Speaker's Commentary on the Bible*, and 350 copies of the first volume; 700, Dr. William Smith's *Biblical and Classical Atlas*, Part I.; 1800, Dr. William Smith's *Dictionaries of the Bible*; 500, Sir Arthur Cunyngame's *Travels in the Caucasus*; 400, Mr. Charles Buxton's *Notes of Thoughts and Conversation*; 6200, Mr. Darwin's new work on the *Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals*; 1100, Darwin's *Origin of Species and other works*; 1000, Byron's *Poetical Works*, copyright edition; 550, Captain Duncan's *History of the Royal Artillery*; 1100, Dr. Chaplin Childs' *Benedictine*; 300, Rev. Wm. Symond's *Records of the Rocks*; 1130, Murray's *British Classics*; 2200 volumes of Grote's historical works; 1500, Milman's historical works; 2900, Hallam's historical works; 350, Lyell's *Principles of Geology*, 2 vols.; 900, Lyell's *Students' Elements of Geology*; 1500, Kirk's *Handbook of Physiology*; 300, Sir Roderick Murchison's *Siluria*; 1000, Earl Stanhope's *Cabinet History of England*; 300, Prebendary Jervis's *History of the Church of France*; 2700, Dr. William Smith's *Classical Dictionaries*; 7200, Dr. William Smith's *Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionaries*; 350, Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*; 700, Borrow's *Lavengro and Romany Rye*; 9500, Mrs. Markham's *Histories of England and France*; 1400, Dean Stanley's *Works*; 12,000, Murray's *Students' Manuals*, or *Historical Class Books*; 1200, Professor Newb's *Natural Philosophy*; 350, Clode's *Manual of Military and Martial Law*; 4700, Dr. William Smith's *Greek Course*; 16,200, Dr. William Smith's *Latin Course*; 700 *Handbooks to the Cathedral of England and Wales*; 8000, Mr. Smiles's *Industrial Biographies*; 380, Whympers' *Scrambles on the Alps*; 500, Dr. Livingstone's *Travels in Africa*; 300, Birch's *Ancient Pottery*; 11,500, Little Arthur's *History of England*; 12,000 Dr. Smith's *Smaller Histories*. The publication of Mr. Darwin's new work is unavoidably postponed for a fortnight.—*Times*.





LONDON BRIDGE.



## "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

The Bishop of Gloucester, smitten, can smite back, and well. The Attorney-General was recently severe upon his Lordship for some "jocular" counsel as to the proper treatment of agitators who disturbed the bucolic mind. The Bishop, in a playful fashion, suggested that they should be inserted in a horse-pond, but it was pretty clear that this was only a post-prandial figure of speech. Sir John Coleridge, however, dealt out a hot castigation to the Bishop. The latter, having an opportunity of referring to the subject, gives at least as good as he gets, and adds, for the Attorney-General's own personal consideration and comfort, that "when a man in his own craft and calling so badly mismanaged a grave case as to make even such a person as was called the 'Claimant' become a kind of hero, and by the use of offensive language made him obtain a sort of sympathy, such a gentleman had better attend to his own business, and leave Bishops alone." Robin Hood, in "Ivanhoe," says that he always lends a halloo when he sees a good shot; and in the best imitation ever made of Sir Walter a chieftain declares that—

Priest or layman, friend or foe,  
I love a man can lend a blow.

Assuming those German statistics to be correct, the business of the "option" (the choice by citizens of the annexed French districts whether they will live under Prussian rule or emigrate) takes a ludicrous—or, at least, a suggestive—form. Flushed with patriotic hate of the victors, no fewer than 135,056 French persons proclaimed that they would not bow to the Teuton. When the time for fulfilling their vow came the process which Mr. R. Acres describes as valour oozing out at the tips of fingers seems to have been at work, for the above imposing number of emigrants dwindled down to 17,650; and, out of an entire population of 1,500,000, only about 30,000 left the country now annexed to Germany. We may smile at the enormous amount of "bounce" indicated by these figures, and say that it is "eminently French." This said, let us look at the number that have departed. A body of 30,000 persons who leave their native home rather than submit to a rule better than their old one, but still that of foreigners, represents a great deal of earnest and patriotic feeling and a vast quantity of painful sacrifice. Remember, also, that emigration, which is so easy and natural to Englishmen, is a thing entirely opposed to French habit and sentiment.

Our school board has not as yet, I think, applied itself to the work of improving the amusements of the lower classes. A very sensible proposal by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, that all boys should be taught swimming, was not adopted. Perhaps we had better wait until more serious matters are disposed of, and a lad must not be taught how to save his own life or another's, until it has been settled whether he ought to be instructed in the history of Jehoshaphat. But, at as early a date as may be, one would wish that those who amuse themselves in the gutter could receive a few hints in civilisation. A police case has just illustrated one of their diversions. We have all seen the Guys on the anniversary of the day of him whom Romish historians have so inaccurately called the "matchless" martyr, but we may not all be aware that, in addition to the diversion of exhibiting the effigy, the attendant crowd "has a habit of running pins into the legs of the clown." This was mentioned in court, by some of the witnesses, as mere detail. But one of the clowns last week failed to see the wit of the operation, and, rushing on his tormentors, kicked one of them so severely that death ensued. All sports have their drawbacks, as the sporting papers assure us, and it is improper to interfere with the recreations of our "flesh and blood." But if the school board would suggest that the clown's legs should be padded, there would be a slight diminution of excitement; but, then, some accidents would be prevented.

Lord Granville appears to have done what he could to make amends for the absence of the Premier from the Lord Mayor's banquet. Not only did the Earl deliver a very pleasant, rose-coloured speech, but he contributed, according to himself, some entertainment of another sort. He spilt a glass of wine over one of his fair neighbours, and nearly hurt the head of another with the loving cup. He begged that superficial observers would not construe these accidents into proof that he did not desire the presence of ladies at our banquets. Earl Granville is the flower of courtesy and chivalry, and nothing that he could do would be misinterpreted. But suppose an Alderman, or some of the ordinary civic guests, had done only one of these things, and the deed had been noted by a cynical observer of the Theodore Hook sort. Or suppose a French traveller, desirous of doing justice to English manners had seen the disaster. "The English women cannot stay in their 'comfortable' homes, they will go to crowded dinners, where it is the custom to knock them on the head with silver goblets, and to pour wine upon their costly but awkward garments."

The Bishop of Salford has issued his first pastoral, and there is a passage in it which some persons who do not read Catholic journals may like to see. It refers to the decoration of churches. Dr. Herbert Vaughan says:—"Become as familiar with your church as with your home. The church is the home and palace of the poor, as it is of the rich. Therefore your pastors will do all that they can, with your help, to beautify and brighten it, to fill it with pictures, and statues, and altars that speak to the soul, and to make it warm and acceptable, especially during the cold of the winter." Of course I have nothing of a theological view to advance here. But the ideas thus promulgated are making their way; I do not mean in the Church of England only, but among those who used to scoff at her for wasting money on ecclesiastical architecture, "when a barn would do for a place of worship if the worshippers were sincere." The Dissenters build no ugly chapels (knowingly) in these days; their heaven-directing spires arise, and, in some places, out-top the Anglican churches; they buy coloured-glass windows, and they play upon organs. One of these days they will perhaps unite with us against a common enemy, as they did at the time of the trial of the Seven Bishops, when an opulent Dissenter begged leave to bail Bishop Ken.

The terrible fire at Boston seems to present an opportunity for immediate action rather than for sympathetic expression, yet the latter is befitting, and will help on the former. Rich as Boston is, and rapidly as she will recover herself by her own efforts, England must not stand with folded arms, or devote mere words to the occasion. Sir John Bennett, I see, suggests an instant meeting, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, to consider in what form we can best testify our sense of the misfortune that has happened to the "Hub of the Universe." The sooner the proposal is adopted the better, and that is all that need be said. By-the-way, how Dryden's fine old lines fit when we read of the means taken at Boston:

The Powder blows up all before the Fire:  
The amazed Flames stand gathered on a Heap,  
And from the Precipice a brink retire,  
Afraid to venture on so large a Leap.

## THE LIFE OF DICKENS.

The second volume of Mr. Forster's "Life of Charles Dickens" is published this week by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. Our readers will be eager to know what it contains; but we shall only give an outline, being quite sure that they will hasten to get the book and read it for themselves, when they will be able to make their own reflections upon it.

The period of Dickens' life comprised in this portion of the narrative is between the date of his return from the first visit to America, in the summer of 1842, and the death of his father, in 1851. It includes his twelvemonth's residence at Genoa, from July, 1844, to the Midsummer of the next year, and his sojourn at Lausanne, in the summer and autumn of 1846, with three months at Paris in that winter. These foreign experiences had a marked effect upon the turn of his imaginative genius. Was it an entirely beneficial effect? The works he wrote in the two years before going to Italy were his "American Notes," "Martin Chuzzlewit," and the "Christmas Carol." The judgment of his biographer, that some of the best conceptions to which Dickens ever gave birth are found in "Martin Chuzzlewit," is not impaired by the fact that this story was less successful than others written before and since. Pecksniff, Tom Pinch, Montague Tigg, and Mrs. Gamp will live as long as any characters in English prose fiction; and the fun of the American caricatures, however cruelly felt in the United States, remains a source of endless laughter on this side of the Atlantic. "Dombey and Son," begun at Lausanne in 1846, has more power of romantic passion, but is far less amusing; and even "David Copperfield," which the author commenced in 1849, though a masterpiece of serious character-drawing, lacks the peculiar lightness and freshness of humorous fancy which had made his earlier stories irresistibly pleasing.

We are inclined to ask, what subtle influence of unconscious feeling caused this apparent change in Dickens, not in the force of his genius, but in the tone and temper of his writings? They seem to have lost the sweetness of prime with the utterance of his "Christmas Carol." It was surely rather a sad effect upon the mind of a highly-gifted man who had won fame and fortune and troops of admiring friends, that he should express himself, at thirty-two years of age, in the following strain: "I declare I never go into what is called 'society,' that I am not aware of it, despite it, hate it, and reject it. The more I see of its extraordinary conceit, and its stupendous ignorance of what is passing out of doors, the more certain I am that it is approaching the period when, being incapable of reforming itself, it will have to be reformed by others off the face of the earth." This intolerant revolutionary spirit, often assuming a sardonic bitterness, pervades some of his later works, especially "Bleak House" and "Our Mutual Friend." In the unfinished story of Edwin Drood there were signs of a mellowed and more genial wisdom. But the traces of indignation and resentment are strong in the works above named. The yet unpublished passages of his biography may, perhaps, throw some light on the personal causes of such an alteration as we have remarked. It did not at the time affect his popularity as a novelist. The majority of his readers may have liked him as well as before. But now that we have leisure to compare Dickens in one mood with Dickens in the other, we prefer what he wrote in the happier period of his life.

The brief connection of Dickens with the *Daily News*, when that journal was started in 1846, was a mistake in his career, which he retrieved by soon withdrawing from its editorship, and going to Switzerland. His "Pictures from Italy," at first contributed to the same paper, were drawn from the observations he had made in the year before. The Christmas stories of 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1848—namely, "The Chimes," "The Cricket on the Hearth," "The Battle of Life," and "The Haunted Man"—were of unequal merit; but "The Cricket on the Hearth" is as good as anything of that kind he ever wrote, and its sale doubled that of the other Christmas tales. We cannot fail to notice the circumstances of its production. It was written at home, in England, at a time when the author was beginning to think of starting *Household Words*, which did not actually commence till 1850. His programme is thus described in a letter of 1845:—"Carol philosophy, cheerful views, sharp anatomisation of humbug, jolly good temper; papers always in season, pat to the time of year; and a vein of glowing, hearty, generous, mirthful, beaming reference in everything to Home and Fireside." And his first notion was to call his intended weekly journal by the name of "The Cricket: a cheerful creature that chirps on the hearth." The project of establishing this periodical was superseded for the time by the greater venture of the *Daily News*; and Dickens therefore took "The Cricket on the Hearth" for the title of his delightful Christmas story. But when *Household Words* came into existence, four or five years later, it was the true fulfilment of his original intention. His various contributions to that popular magazine were in a more genial vein than some of the elaborate stories already mentioned. "Carol philosophy," as defined in the letter we have quoted, was indeed most favourable to the fairest fruits of his genius. That genius was less appropriately and less amiably employed in the office of social censor. Yet, in such a tale as "The Chimes," where his determination was "to strike a blow for the poor," it was well applied to the redress of sore evils by arousing the hearts and consciences of his fellow-men.

The author read this story on the evening of Dec. 2, 1844, to a party of friends at Mr. Forster's house in Lincoln's-inn-fields. They were Carlyle, Jerrold, and Blanchard; Maclise, Stanfield, and Dyce; W. J. Fox, the Rev. J. Harness, Forster, and a brother of Dickens. Their portraits, as seated round the table, were hit off by Maclise in a drawing now engraved for this volume. There is an engraving from another drawing, by the same artist's pencil, which sets before us, side by side, the faces of Dickens, his wife, and his wife's sister. The frontispiece is an engraving of the fine portrait which Mr. Frith painted in 1859. Views, also, of the houses occupied by Dickens at Genoa and Lausanne are here engraved; and two pages are filled with H. K. Browne's twenty or thirty designs for the figure of Mr. Dombey. A facsimile of one of Dickens's letters to Mr. George Cruikshank, cited as evidence concerning the disputed invention of particular scenes in "Oliver Twist," is among the illustrations.

The anecdotes of Dickens and his family in their domestic life, to the period of their removal, at Michaelmas, 1851, from the house in Devonshire-terrace to Tavistock House, in Tavistock-square, are pleasant for the most part; though more than one bereavement is to be noted. The births of several children are punctually recorded, and the death of one, a little girl named Dora. A sister of Dickens died in 1848. Several pleasant rambles in the country, dinners and other social parties in town, and seasons of recreation by the seaside, at Broadstairs or in the Isle of Wight, are described in an agreeable manner. The extracts from private letters of Dickens to his friends are delightfully frolicsome. He would use the most startling variations of their names and titles; he would suddenly address them in the idiom of a Frenchman, a Yankee, or a favourite waterman at the Charing-cross cab-

stand; or in the style of Mrs. Gamp, or Mr. Micawber. At the time of the Paris Revolution of February, 1848, he burst out upon his correspondents with the signature of "Citizen Charles Dickens" appended to a vehement specimen of French Republican eloquence in the language of that nation, which he wrote with facility and force.

The seventeenth chapter relates the proceedings of the amateur theatrical company, formed in 1851, under the patronage of Lord Lytton, to play for the benefit of the proposed "Guild of Literature and Art." They performed Lord Lytton's comedy, "Not So Bad As We Seem," and Mark Lemon's farce, "Mr. Nightingale's Diary," in London and the chief provincial towns. Dickens was the manager, and his ardent, active, jocular spirit was the life and soul of the undertaking. Personally, we are assured, he never appeared to greater advantage than upon such occasions, where the bustle of preparation for a social and intellectual entertainment was joined with the indulgence of cordial private friendship. We take leave of his biography for the present, hoping soon to receive from Mr. Forster the third and concluding volume. The whole is likely to constitute a faithful and worthy memorial of one of the most engaging and interesting men who have lived in our day, and one of the most illustrious authors in the history of English literature, who will be cherished, with Scott and Burns, and next to Shakespeare, amongst those dear to national remembrance for the abiding delights they have bequeathed to a million readers in every future age.

## MUSIC.

### THE MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

Winter music is now beginning in earnest—the excellent chamber concerts established by Mr. Arthur Chappell at St. James's Hall having been resumed on Monday, when their fifteenth season was inaugurated. That the programme consisted of familiar materials by no means diminished the interest of the performances. In these days the search after novelty in instrumental composition of a high order is seldom attended with results of permanent importance, and it is, therefore, far better to rely chiefly on the works of the great composers of the past than to have much recourse to newer productions, in which is seldom found much beyond feeble imitation and fruitless effort. The repertoire of chamber music formed by the accumulated compositions of the great masters, from Bach to Mendelssohn, is so vast in extent and so exhaustless in interest that variety is easily to be found therein without risk of wearisome reiteration. Thus, of the works performed on Monday night, Haydn's string quartet (No. 56 of his eighty-three works of the kind) was given for the ninth time—Beethoven's last pianoforte solo sonata (op. 111, in C minor) had been previously heard at nine of these concerts; its first performance here having been by Madame Arabella Goddard, who was again the pianist on Monday, as also in Mendelssohn's duo in D major, with violoncello, and Beethoven's second pianoforte trio. The two last-named works were heard here respectively for the twelfth and tenth time. Such music is ever fresh, as was proved on this occasion, when its high and imperishable merits were admirably realised by worthy performance. Madame Norman-Néruda, who was to have reappeared as leading violinist, was absent on account of indisposition, and her place was effectively supplied by Mr. Henry Holmes, whose associates in the string quartet were those who have been so long identified with these concerts—Mr. L. Ries (second violin), Mr. Zerbin (viola), and Signor Piatti (violoncello). The spirited finale of Haydn's bright quartet (played with unflagging animation) was followed by such loud and prolonged applause as to necessitate its repetition. The sonata was another successful performance; the fiery and energetic first movement was given with much power and decision, and the complex intricacies of the variations in the concluding portion were played with great delicacy and extreme care in the unravelling of elaborate difficulties that were pronounced to be insurmountable on the first appearance of the sonata. A recall of Madame Goddard followed the close of her performance. That the other instrumental pieces—including the co-operation of the pianist just named and Signor Piatti in the duo sonata, and of the same artists with Mr. H. Holmes in the trio—were effectively played was a matter of course. Madame Sinico was the vocalist, and her songs that of Susanna, "Deh vieni," from "Figaro," and Siebel's air "Quando a te lieta" from "Faust." The latter (which included the violoncello obbligato of Signor Piatti) was encored and repeated. Sir Julius Benedict was the accompanist; as he has been, with few exceptions, since the establishment of the concerts. He and the other executants of the evening were warmly greeted.

The seven Saturday afternoon performances announced for next year are to be preceded by five extra concerts, beginning to-day.

Mr. Santley gave a ballad concert at St. James's Hall on Saturday afternoon, when the programme comprised several features of interest in addition to his own fine singing of several of his most popular pieces. These latter consisted of Wallace's "Bellringer," Mr. Hatton's "Voice of the Western Wind" and "To Anthea," Handel's "O ruddier than the cherry," and Signor Arditi's "Stirrup Cup." In reply to two of the four encores, the singer gave "Hearts of Oak" and "The Yeoman's Wedding." Other vocal performances were contributed by Madame Florence Lancia, Misses Enriquez, Caffarata, and Gaetano, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Maybrick. Mr. Sauten contributed a brilliant violin solo, and was associated with Mr. Lindsay Sloper (who acted as accompanist at the pianoforte) in Thalberg and Vieuxtemps's duo on subjects from "Les Huguenots."

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert brought forward a work which, although not a novelty in itself, was so as regards its hearing at Sydenham. The rondo in B flat for pianoforte with orchestral accompaniments, which was found among Beethoven's manuscripts after his death, is supposed to have been intended by the composer as the concluding movement of his concerto (No. 2) in the same key. The little remaining for its completion was supplied by Czerny, and the piece now stands as a detached specimen of Beethoven's early style; graceful and melodious, but with slight indication of that power which is indeed more largely manifested in much of his music of the same period. Although the rondo now referred to is inferior to that which replaced it in the concerto, there is so much of charm and beauty in it as to render its hearing acceptable. Its solo portions were played by Mr. Ridley Prentice with much neatness of execution and refinement of style, and his performance was received with considerable applause at the close. Three of Beethoven's symphonies have now been given, in pursuance of the scheme which promised the hearing of all nine at this series of concerts. No. 3, performed on Saturday, is that noble work to which he himself gave the name of "Eroica," in substitution for that of "Bonaparte," originally intended as a tribute of admiration, and afterwards changed in disgust at the assumption of despotic power by the supposed patriotic hero. This great work, the ever-fresh overture to "Der Freischütz," and that



by Schumann to Schiller's "Brant von Messina" (one of the most laboured and least interesting of his orchestral pieces) were magnificently played by the band. The vocalists were Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, the former of whom sang the airs, "Holy, holy" (from Handel's "Redemption"), and "E amore" (from Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte"); and the latter, "Quando a te lieta" (from "Faust") and "Although my eyes" (from Mr. Macfarren's cantata, "Outward Bound").

Mr. Henry Holmes commenced a new series of his interesting "Musical Evenings" at St. George's Hall on Wednesday, when his programme comprised Mozart's string quartet No. 8 (in F), and Beethoven's second quintet (in C)—in the first of which Mr. Holmes was supported by Messrs. Folkes, Burnett, and Signor Pezze; and in the other by the same gentlemen, reinforced by Mr. Hann as second viola. Mr. Holmes played his own transcription of a movement by Gluck; and Mr. Macfarren, with the violinist just named and Signor Pezze, gave Schumann's trio in D minor. Vocal pieces were interspersed by Miss Jessie Goode, and Mr. C. E. Stephens acted as accompanist.

The programme of the second of Mr. Ridley Prentice's monthly popular concerts at Brixton comprised the clever string quintet of Mr. Henry Holmes (who was the leading violinist), Mozart's sonata in C minor for pianoforte solo, Sir W. S. Bennett's sonata for piano and violoncello, and Mendelssohn's third pianoforte quartet (in B minor). Mr. Prentice was the pianist, Mr. Folkes second violin, Messrs. Burnett and Hann violas, and Signor Pezze violoncello. Miss Spiller and Mr. Hilton contributed vocal pieces.

A "Violin Recital Extraordinary" was given at the Hanover square Rooms, on Tuesday, by a gentleman who has adopted the pseudonym of "Paganini Redivivus." This bold assumption and the general *ad captandum* nature of his programme are to be regretted in a player who possesses a command over executive difficulties and a skill in fingering and bowing that might be turned to better account. Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words" are not fit subjects for violin solos; nor is it worthy treatment of Rossini's overture to "Guillaume Tell" to attempt its performance "upon one string only, with a bow without any hairs."

The certificates of merit awarded at the first series of the National Music Meetings at the Crystal Palace in June last have been sent out. The successful candidates for these diplomas are:—The Brixton Choral Society, British Choral Union, South London Choral Association; Miss Emrick, London; Miss Harley, Hanwell; Mlle. Dri, London; Mr. G. H. Woolley, London; Mr. F. Crane, Liverpool; Mr. H. A. Pope, London; Mr. Sauré, London. The certificates are signed by Sir W. S. Bennett, Sir J. Benedict, Signor Arditi, Dr. Wylde, and Messrs. A. S. Sullivan, J. Barnby, J. Hullah, H. Smart, J. L. Hatton, H. Leslie, and A. Manns, the judges in the various classes in which the diplomas were obtained.

## THE THEATRES.

### CHARING-CROSS.

The little theatre in King William-street was opened on Thursday week under the management of Mr. J. S. Clarke, with Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals." It is understood that Mr. Clarke intends to make use of the house for the illustration of our classical comedy, many characters of which he has so ably embodied during his engagement at the Strand. He has been careful to gather round him an excellent company, at the head of which Mrs. Stirling shines "like a bright particular star," whose enduring lustre shows as yet no sign of decay. The theatre is somewhat small for such an experiment, and the stalls are brought right up to the stage, the orchestra being hidden away, heard but not seen, in order to the enlargement of the auditorium. Altogether it looks very elegant, and will, we have no doubt, command fashionable audiences. The cast of the comedy was decidedly good, and Mr. Clarke in Bob Acres gave us an original as well as excellent interpretation of the character—one, indeed, which will be better relished the better it is understood. His identification of himself with the part was thorough and complete. It is an assumption which involves the whole man; his face and his limbs being fully as expressive as his voice. His pantomime was excellent. It was greeted with the utmost applause, and felt to be a marvellous success. Mrs. Stirling's Mrs. Malaprop was equally well received, with a right hearty welcome, as due to one who brought so much experience to her task, and had so well deserved in the past. Nor was Mr. Walter Lacy's Sir Anthony Absolute less welcome. The old sterling comedy came back with him and it, and justified the enthusiasm with which both inspired the crowded audience. Mr. C. Harcourt was intrusted with Captain Absolute, and sustained it with skill, vivacity, and earnestness. Sir Lucius O'Trigger was not quite so happy in his representative; but probably Mr. Harry Crouch will improve as he forms a more intimate acquaintance with his part, and obtains a mastery of the brogue. Mr. Walter Joyce was at home in Falkland, Mr. H. Ferrand satisfactory as Fag, and Mr. Wilmot tolerable in David. Lydia Languish was, perhaps, not quite fitted to Miss Maggie Brennan, and Julia and Lucy might have been more felicitously rendered than by Miss E. Robertson and Miss Blanche Hayes. Altogether, however, the experiment is a triumph, and will gain in favour every performance.

### STANDARD.

The English Opera Company has achieved a great success at this theatre, and it is expected that they will secure their position up to Christmas. Mr. Perren has achieved quite a reputation as a most excellent tenor.

Mr. Mundella distributed the prizes, yesterday week, among the students of the Manchester Mechanics' Institute—Mr. Oliver Heywood presiding.

The Mersey Dock Board have resolved to proceed with the extension of the docks at the northern and southern extremities of Liverpool.

The Eton College Volunteers left the college, last Saturday morning, under the command of Captain Warre, and proceeded by South-Western train to Sunninghill, and thence to Chobham, for a field-day.

At the commencement of this week a very strong gale from the N.E. blew on the coast, accompanied by a heavy sea, and several shipping disasters took place. Fortunately, in many instances loss of life was prevented by the prompt services rendered by life-boats of the National Institution.

According to the monthly statistics of the Board of Trade, the declared value of our exports in October was £22,657,736; and for the ten months of the present year, £212,972,398—showing large increases over the corresponding periods of last year. The imports decreased during the month compared with that of last year, but over the ten months there has been a considerable increase.

## THE CHURCH.

The east window in the chapter house of Chester Cathedral has been filled with stained glass, in memory of Dean Anson.

A handsome carved oak lectern has been presented to the parish church, Winterton, in memory of Miss Louisa Wilks, by her sisters.

The foundation-stone of a new church, to be dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has been laid at Reading by the Bishop of Oxford.

The Bishop of London yesterday week consecrated a new church, dedicated to St. Luke, in the parish of Homerton, which has been built by the aid of the London Diocesan Home Mission and the energy of the Vicar, the Rev. W. H. Langhorne.

The members of the St. Mary's congregation, St. George's-in-the-East, have presented the Vicar, the Rev. H. Sinden, as a mark of their affection and esteem, with a purse of gold, accompanied with an address written on vellum.

A new temporary church was opened on Sunday, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, in Great Marlborough-street, which has a legally-assigned district of 6000 souls. The Rev. H. N. D'Almeida, the Incumbent, has laboured most assiduously for many years amongst the poor of the neighbourhood.

The Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund has received from the York committee £2450, the first fruits of the meeting held at York last April, under the presidency of the Archbishop. The representative church body have received as contributions in Ireland, up to the 1st inst., the sum of £637,526.

At the annual conference of the Yorkshire Church Association at Sheffield, on Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. Blakeney read a paper on the Bennett judgment, expressing pleasure that, although Mr. Bennett was not punished for having broken the law, the mediæval doctrine of the eucharist had been censured, and urging that no efforts should be relaxed till all sacrificial vestments were swept away. The Rev. C. Garbett regarded the judgment as a disaster, but considered that those who left the Church on account of it were arrant cowards.

At the death of the Rev. Sir Algernon Peyton, Bart., the living of Doddington, which was the richest in England, having an income of £10,000 a year, was divided into seven parishes. The foundation-stones of two of the churches provided by this division of revenues were laid on the 7th inst. The first was that of St. Mary's Church, March, to be erected at a cost of £2500, which was laid by Sir Thomas Peyton, Bart., of Bicester, Oxfordshire, son of the late Rector, in the presence of the Lord Bishop of Ely and Mrs. Browne, Lady Frances Russell, and a large gathering of the inhabitants. The foundation-stone of a church at Wimbington, one of the new parishes, was afterwards laid by Lady Frances Russell.

On Wednesday week Purton church, Wilts, was reopened, after considerable restoration by Mr. Butterfield, the expense of which was mostly borne by Major Prower, whose father and grandfather were together connected, as Vicars, with the church for a period of ninety-eight years, and who started the subscription with £1000; Lord Shaftesbury, the patron and titheholder of £800, the Vicar receiving £700, gave half an acre of ground for the new churchyard, and £100 towards the restoration fund; Mr. C. Wykeham Martin, £100; and Mrs. Plummer, £100. During the repairs it was necessary to lower the vault of the Maskelyne family, and the coffin of Neville Maskeleyne, Astronomer Royal (died 1811), was exhumed. The church is remarkable for having a steeple and tower—the steeple at the east end and the tower at the west.

The Rev. Gerard Andreas Herklots, M.A., who for fourteen years past has been one of the Curates of the parish church of St. John, Hampstead, and who is now appointed to the office of Vicar of St. Saviour's, South Hampstead, was on Saturday last presented with a handsome drawing-room timepiece, which bears the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. G. A. Herklots, M.A., Curate of the parish church of St. John, Hampstead, by the labouring class of this district, as a mark of esteem for his kindness in promoting their interests and welfare. Nov. 9, 1872." Mr. Herklots was afterwards presented with a valuable gold watch, accompanied by a banker's draught for £184 and a list of the subscribers. A beautiful library timepiece has been presented to Mr. Herklots, by the Prince George of Cambridge Lodge of Oddfellows, of which he has long been an honorary member.

## THE LOOSHAI.

Two more sketches of the country inhabited by the Looshais, between the eastern provinces of Bengal and the Burmese empire, are engraved for this Publication. One of them represents the encampment or bivouac at Changmaunna of a regiment of native infantry belonging to the force commanded by General Bouchier in the expedition of last winter. The other, which is one supplied by Mr. R. G. Woodthorpe, shows the tomb of a Looshai chief, named Voupial, found in a deserted village. It stands on the crest of a hill, and consists of a platform of rough stones, 16 ft. or 17 ft. square and 3 ft. high, with an upper platform of rough logs at one end and two smaller platforms below. A small banian-tree grows in the centre, and another at the side. The tomb is surrounded by posts, upon each of which is stuck the head of some animal—an elephant, a tiger, a wild boar, an antelope, a buffalo, or a horse. No human heads are to be seen, but a certain number of these are always buried with a chief. Raids have been made to procure the heads of sepoys or coolies, or other captives, for this purpose. The curious-looking things suspended to a post on the far side of the tomb are wooden fetters to secure captives, with a basket for the use of the deceased in the next world; spinning-wheels and other utensils were laid upon the ground.

## THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.

Some illustrations of the Marine Aquarium at Brighton were given at the time of its opening in August, but the Entrance Court is represented by one of our Engravings this week. The approach to this court is down a flight of steps, 20 ft. below the level of the Marine-parade. The court is 58 ft. long, by 30 ft. wide, having the front of the building opposite to the steps of descent, with five round arches, connected and supported by coupled pillars of terra cotta. This front is 18 ft. high. From the keystone of each arch springs the figure of a sea-nymph, in high relief; the capitals of the columns display the forms of tritons, with shells and sea foliage; and the shafts are adorned with zones of scallop-shells and sea-weed. The cornice is of terra cotta, in alternate red and light buff. The same architectural style is continued round three sides of the court, with the inscription, below the mosaic frieze, "God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that has life." A fountain and statuary are placed in the court. We may refer to a little book entitled "Life Beneath the Waves," published by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers, for an intelligent description of the plan of the Brighton Aquarium.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though it is unquestionable that the Liverpool summer meeting no longer possesses the importance it once did, yet Mr. Topham must be quite consoled for this by the wonderful popularity of his autumn fixture. Last week owners of horses seemed to realise the fact that very shortly their animals would be "eating the bread of idleness," and consequently the fields were generally very large, everyone being anxious to secure some of the last few prizes of the season. Tuesday's racing was not very important, the Knowsley Nursery Stakes being the most interesting event. Glowworm had little trouble in winning, though he carried the top weight, and it is to be hoped that he recompensed his supporters for the way in which he disappointed them in the Second October week at Newmarket. On Wednesday, King of the Roses, who is own brother to that model steeplechase mare Primrose, carried off the Grand Sefton Steeplechase very easily. Falls and refusals disposed of most of the field, and it is very clear that we have only a moderate lot of cross-country animals in England just now. This being the case, it is the more to be regretted that a horse like The Lamb should have been allowed to leave the country for a mere bagatelle. St. Pancras, who ran very prominently for some distance in the Cesarewitch, made a successful début over hurdles, and promises to do well in this line of business; Guimave and Sioux—the former of whom was a present from M. Lefevre to Mr. Hodgman—secured a couple of Nurseries; and the roguish Orator ran straight enough to beat Acropolis, who doubtless found the five furlongs of the Bickerstaffe Cup too far for her.

The Downe Nursery Handicap, on Thursday, was won very cleverly by Sussex (7 st. 12 lb.), a son of Wild Moor, who promises before long to be a far more fashionable sire than he is at present. His victory enhances the merit of Glowworm's performance, with whom, earlier in the week, he had no chance, though in receipt of 6 lb. The Liverpool Cup was, of course, the great event of the week, and, according to Mr. Topham's usual custom, was reserved for the last day. The result of it afforded one more proof that high-class three-year-olds, unless literally crushed with weight, are almost invincible at this time of the year, for Vanderdecken (7 st. 8 lb.) defeated a field of twenty. It was a near thing, Kingcraft (7 st. 10 lb.) being only beaten by a head; and it is somewhat singular that the three placed horses got off badly. This was the sixteenth successive occasion on which Kingcraft has been defeated since his victory in the Derby; and, though he ran gamely enough, it is clear that no luckier horse ever secured the "blue ribbon." Mornington (7 st. 8 lb.) ran well till they got into the straight, and Enfield (7 st.) might have done better but for a scrimmage in which he was a good deal knocked about. This was not the only accident, as Kimbridge terminated a sensational career by falling over the rails at the canal turn and breaking his back, which disaster might have happened before he was entered for the Cambridgeshire with great advantage to his backers. The rapidly-improving form shown by Vanderdecken, who was such a big, unfurnished two-year-old that he has probably not arrived at his best even yet, makes us regret more than ever the untimely death of his sire, Saccharometer. The Sweetmeat blood is not too plentiful, and, besides the Liverpool Cup winner, Saccharometer is credited with Negro, a very handsome two-year-old, with all his sire's quality, and one that is likely to play a prominent part in the Derby betting.

The success of the Liverpool meeting proved no drawback to Mr. Frail's venture at Shrewsbury, as, even on the first day, about 200 horses arrived to fulfil their engagements. Racing commenced on Tuesday instead of on Monday, a welcome change, which enabled a settling to take place as usual. The Autumn Steeplechase was perhaps the chief event of the first day, and, in the death of "jumpers," to which we have already alluded, Beaumanoir (10 st. 4 lb.), a French four-year-old, won very easily. M. Lefevre had entered nothing in the Queen's Plate, a fact well worthy of remark, so Dunois had no trouble in beating the wretched trio opposed to him. The Great Shropshire Handicap, which was only instituted last year, again proved a brilliant success, as twenty-two competitors came to the post, and it resulted in a dead-heat between Mornington (7 st. 7 lb.) and Highland Fling (6 st. 7 lb.), the latter securing a very easy victory in the run-off. We believe it is a fact that Mr. Merry, during the whole course of his long racing career, has never lost the "decider" of a dead-heat.

The Border Union (Longtown) meeting was the chief attraction to coursers last week; and though the weather on the second day was very windy and wet, all three stakes were run through. Sixty-four all-aged greyhounds contested the Netherby Cup, which eventually fell to Iron Shot by Faslier—Hecate, who beat Rabelais, by Willie Wylie—Windlass, in the final course. Iron Shot was somewhat lucky in getting short courses all through the stake, and the hare favoured him considerably in his spin with Cockie Leekie. Diactious, by Cauld-Kail—Queen Charming, the winner of the Netherby Stakes for dog puppies, was also a "favourite of fortune," and it is probable that Wandering Willie, by Speculation—Slowworm, will make a successful appeal against the verdict when they next meet. Cauld-Kail was again to the fore in the Oaks Stakes, which fell to his daughter Hecuba, who beat Cremorne, by Crown Prince—Mary Ann, in good style in the deciding course. Simultaneously with the Longtown fixture, the Sandorne (Salop) meeting was taking place. There were two capital days' sport; but, owing to the large number of undecideds, darkness put a summary stop to the proceedings, and two out of the three stakes had to be divided. The Sandorne Cup, in which Knight of St. Patrick and Dedora's Daughter were put out in the first ties, was shared between Rhubarb, by Patent—Beans, and Lufra, by Racing Hopfactor—Sal Volatile; the Uffington Stakes fell to Restless Peggy, by Master M'Grath—Restless Belle; and, after two undecideds, Indian Chief and Lady of the Lake divided the Haughmond Abbey Stakes; the latter is a daughter of those brilliant performers, Cock Robin and Lady Lyons.

At the first meet of the Hon. Mark Rolle's hounds, the master was presented with his full-length portrait, which had been painted by the Hon. Henry Graves.

The Oxford University Rowing Club has challenged Cambridge for the annual eight oared race, and it will take place, as usual, at the end of the Lent Term.

The estate of Sir George Gore, Bart., was sold in the Irish Landed Estates Court on Tuesday, and realised £69,450.

Admiral Sir Alexander Milne will succeed Sir Sydney Daecres as First Naval Lord of the Admiralty.

It has been determined to form an agricultural association in Cambridgeshire, to resist strikes and to defy the efforts of professional agitators.

The twenty-fifth election of the United Kingdom Benevolent Association, of which the Duke of Abercorn is president, was held at Freemasons' Tavern on the 7th inst., when ten annuitants were elected to pensions of £20 per annum.





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durable BLACK SILKS in the trade, viz.—100 pieces Gourd Croizet, from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. a yard. 100 pieces Jaubert Lyons, 3s. 11d. to 5s. 6d. a yard. 100 pieces De Boissac and Cechaud, 2s. 11d. to 4s. 6d. a yard. 100 pieces Tappisier and Bonnets, 4s. 11d. to 15s. 6d. a yard.

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remarkably good texture for Mourning Wear. Janus Cord is cut from the piece in any required length. Pieces of the same material are also kept made up, and trimmed, from 2s. 6d. the Dress.

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SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.



THE FIRE AT THE CITY FLOUR-MILLS IN UPPER THAMES-STREET.



## SIR BARTLE FRERE.

This distinguished public servant, who was five years Governor of the Bombay Presidency, now goes to Zanzibar on a special mission from the British Government, to negotiate for the suppression of the East African slave trade. He is a personal friend of Dr. Livingstone, and a leading member of the Royal Geographical Society. Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere is fifty-seven years of age, having been born at Llanelly, in Brecknockshire, on March 29, 1815. He is fifth son of Mr. Edward Frere, a gentleman of ancient family holding landed estate in Norfolk and Suffolk; his mother was a daughter of Mr. James Greene, M.P. for Arundel. The grandfather, Mr. Frere, M.P. for Norwich, won high mathematical honours at Cambridge. An uncle of Sir Bartle Frere was the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, an intimate friend of Pitt and Canning, who is well known as one of the editors of "The Anti-Jacobin," and the translator of Aristophanes, but who held more than one post in the Government, and was British Ambassador in Spain; a politician, a wit, and a scholar. The subject of this memoir, Henry Bartle Frere, was educated at King Edward VI's Grammar School, Bath, and at the East India Company's Civil Service Training College, at Haileybury, which he left in 1834, having won prizes for classics, English essays, and political economy, and medals for law and mathematics. Having been appointed to a writership, he went out in that year, staying a month with his uncle, Hookham Frere, at Malta, and thence finding his way through Egypt and the Red Sea to Bombay, long before that way became the ordinary route to India. He first served as assistant to the Collector at Poonah; but in 1837, and during the next five years, was employed under the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Williamson Ramsay, in assisting Sir George Wingate and Mr. H. E. Goldsmid in the new revenue settlement and survey of the Bombay Presidency. The Indapoor district, in the Deccan, which was assigned to Mr. Goldsmid and Mr. Frere, has benefited greatly from that work. In 1842, when Sir George Arthur became Governor of Bombay, he chose Mr. Frere for his private secretary. Two or three years later, having married Miss Catherine Arthur, the Governor's second daughter, Mr. Frere took his furlough in England. Having returned to India, he was, in 1847, sent by Governor Sir George Clerk to succeed Outram as Resident in Sattara. The Rajah of Sattara died without a natural heir, when his State was annexed to the British dominions. Mr. Frere governed it, as Commissioner, till the end of 1850, when he was appointed Chief Commissioner for the government of Scinde—a country larger than England, with a population of two millions. Here, as in Sattara, Mr. Frere's just and firm administration, and his zealous efforts to improve the condition of the people, were entirely successful. He enabled General Jacob to carry out his scheme for the irrigation of the soil by the Bigaree canal; and he promoted other good works, for improving the harbour of Kurrachee, and the navigation of the Indus, and for the construction of the railway to Kotree. During the Bengal Mutiny of 1857 the Chief Commissioner of Scinde rendered valuable assistance to the Government of India, for which he twice received the thanks of Parliament, Lord Panmure and Lord Falkland bearing special testimony to the merit of his acts. In April, 1859, he was made a K.C.B., and in October was nominated one of the Governor-General's Legislative Council at Calcutta. The measures required to carry out the new fiscal system proposed by Mr. James Wilson were mainly executed by Sir Bartle Frere. In 1862 he was appointed Governor of Bombay, on the termination of Sir George Clerk's period of rule in that presidency. The government of Sir Bartle Frere, to the year 1867, was marked by the execution of many great public works, the establishment of colleges and a University, the amendment of the laws, and the organisation of a municipality for the city of Bombay. On his return to England Sir Bartle Frere was made one of the Council of the Secretary of State for India. He is a Knight Commander of the Bath and Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of India. The University of Oxford has conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. The portrait engraved is from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Westminster.

## FIRE IN UPPER THAMES-STREET.

The City Flour Mills, belonging to Messrs. J. Hadley and Co. were destroyed by fire on Sunday. This building stood a little below Blackfriars Bridge, beyond the London, Chatham, and Dover railway bridge. Its site was the ground adjoining Puddle Dock, between the river and Thames-street. It was very high, with seven stories and nearly 400 windows. There were a warehouse and a machine-room on each floor. Along the western side, 250 ft. in length, was the creek or dock, in which barges could be unloaded. An immense quantity of grain, said to amount to 200,000 quarters, was stored in these mills. The fire was discovered by a policeman at seven o'clock on Sunday morning. The mills had been closed on Saturday afternoon at three o'clock, when all seemed to be safe. It was in the third floor, on the side towards Thames-street, that the fire broke out. The alarm was given to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, in Watling-street, where two engines, one a powerful steamer, were got out, and in less than five minutes were on the way to the fire in charge of Captain Shaw and ten or twelve firemen. On arriving they found the greater portion of the third floor in flames, and they telegraphed to all the other stations for assistance. Orders were also given for the floating engines moored at Southwark Bridge, Millwall, Rotherhithe, and Millbank to be brought to the spot. These instructions were obeyed, and in a short time steam and hand engines from Farringdon-street, Holborn, Chandos-street, Islington, Kensington, Baker-street, Portland-road, Regent-street, Ratcliffe, Welclose-square, Bishopsgate, Shoreditch, Southwark, Deptford, Tooley-street, Old Kent-road, and Kennington, to the number of thirty in all, with upwards of 200 firemen, under four superintendents, were in attendance ready for work. The floats got as near to the burning premises as the condition of the tide would allow. A good supply of water was obtained, but the fire, in spite of every effort, spread gradually through the upper part of the building. The floors one by one gave way with a tremendous crash, throwing the entire weight of the contents on the two lower floors. When the fourth floor came down, at three in the afternoon, several of the firemen, who were playing their hose below, were struck by the falling ruins. Two were badly hurt, and one was killed. The fire continued to burn several days. Our Illustration shows the fire as seen from the river.

Viscount Southwell was, on Monday, sworn in by the Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Leitrim, in the room of the Earl of Granard, resigned.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, the discoverer of Dr. Livingstone, left Liverpool, on Sunday, for New York, on board the Cunard steamer Cuba.

Mr. Cardwell has declined to accede to the application of the labourers in the Control Department of Woolwich Arsenal for an increase of wages.

## MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The speechmaking of gentlemen of the House of Commons in the provinces is carried on day by day with such regularity and continuity that it may be likened to a long-drawn debate, in which representatives of every class have their little or large say, as the case may be. In such a state of things, those who seek to chronicle in little these, though numerous by no means varied or necessarily delightful, utterances must be content to make extracts, more or less elegant, from the undigested mass. Place may well be given to Mr. Hart Dyke, because in his way he is a personage, inasmuch as he is a Conservative "whip" and a zealous and efficient aide to Mr. Noel in his function. His is, therefore, a familiar face and figure in the House, and there is no need for him to endeavour to distinguish himself by talking—a course which often results in practical extinguishment. Not that it is intended to predicate this of Mr. Hart Dyke, who has proved lately that he can tell a Parliamentary story as well as anyone of his calibre.

A special type of what may be called the ironside northern member is Mr. Illingworth, who for special reasons has taken on himself the representation of the borough of Knaresborough. Near this town is a famous spring, called the "Dropping Well," the water of which falls in drops from the top of a rock, and possesses powerful petrifying qualities. By an exaggerated figure, it may be supposed that Mr. Illingworth, as a politician, has imbibed some of this water and undergone petrification; for his opinions seem to be as hard and fast as his mode of delivering them is severe and uncompromising—speaking, as he seems to do, through his clenched teeth. If it were necessary to select on the instant a type of Radicalism proper out of the whole House, perhaps he would be the best choice. He has been rather busy out and about this recess in Yorkshire, in an extra-Parliamentary sense.

To pass from the consideration of the qualities of such a member to Mr. Beresford-Hope is like changing from granite to thistledown. The contrast between the rock-ribbedness of the one and the pulpiness of the other is complete. Always in a state of criticism, there is a geniality even in Mr. Hope's antagonism. He is an elaborate joker of jokes, fewer of which would miss fire if he could manage to restrain himself from laughing at the moment they are conceived in his mind and before they are actually uttered. It is, however, something of superfluity to dilate at this time of day on the peculiarities of this gentleman as a Parliament man, and not the less because his mode of speaking has been epigrammatised by Mr. Disraeli when he described it as "grotesque rhetoric," a phrase, by-the-way, which sent Mr. Hope into practical revolt against the Conservative leader, and made him lieutenant to Mr. George Bentinck in the command of a section of disaffected Tories who sit below the gangway and organise sneers at their quondam chief. More than once Mr. Beresford-Hope has been exercising himself (the phrase is appropriate and descriptive) in the provinces, and, so far as his latest lucubration is intelligible, he discoursed elaborately therein on the world, the flesh, and the first rebel upon record. It is gratifying to find that Mr. W. Johnston, M.P. for Belfast, who seems always to speak *foi de gentilhomme*, confidently believes that the Orange Association of Ireland has for its object nothing less than the preservation of the integrity of the United Kingdom. If so, here is ready to hand a solid make-weight against the bubbly machinations of Home Rule, the advantages of which do not somehow seem to address themselves to the sympathy of a mole-visioned Government.

The facility with which Mr. Trevelyan delivers himself deserves almost to be coupled with an epithet which has been used ere now, and which would make it a fatal facility. His flow of words is a little in advance of his flow of thought, so that he sometimes treads dangerously on the brink of platitude. Not that in hearing him this is particularly detected; but when his deliverances come to be read, away from the narrow circumference of one of the Border burghs, there is discoverable a tendency to gild truisms with rhetoric, and to pronounce commonplaces with effusion. In his very latest oratorical development he dealt mainly with the abstract principles which should influence the conduct of the Liberal party as a party: he seemed to advise an elasticity in this respect which would render exacting Radicals tender with the present Ministry; and his advice in homely phrase might be laid down to be—take heed lest in this matter you do not go further and fare worse. In short, in Mr. Trevelyan on this occasion the Government had an astute and judicious advocate. As a Conservative member for the borough of Southwark Mr. Beresford—by virtue of having once commanded a corps of volunteers, Colonel Beresford—is an anomaly. This possibly in the first instance brought him under notice in the House, while his unconscious audacity, as exemplified in his constant readiness to give his opinions on most matters, have rendered him not exactly distinguished, but generally distinguishable. There is something about his appearance when he is quiescent which somehow suggests recollections of Don Quixote; and the resemblance becomes more patent when, with a mixture of melancholy and irascibility, he addresses a House which is by no means sympathetic with or even tolerant of him. At a recent meeting with his constituents he seemed to be looking cheerfully forward to a renewed term of his representation of Southwark, and, though it is believed that the section of the electors which returned him is mainly if not altogether composed of working men, it is probable that for that very reason he has little or no fear of a rivalry with Odger for their suffrages. Ere now mention has been made of the remarkable way in which Mr. Chaplin got a standpoint in the House, and it was added that that he had contrived to keep it, because of a certain freshness and keenness of idea which he seemed to be pregnant with, but which he needed rhetorical force and habitude to bring out powerfully. He made no special effort last Session to preserve the continuity of his success; but the other day, for the first time, it is thought, he adopted the custom, now becoming inexorable for a member, of communing with his constituency in the vacation. Whether by accident or design, the venue was laid at Horncastle, which, being, as it were, a sort of bourse for dealing in horses, possessed a certain appropriateness as the place from which so distinguished a patron of the Turf should speak to all Mid-Lincolnshire. On the face of it, there might be pondering on the concatenation of circumstances which brought Mr. Bouverie and Sir George Jenkinson together on the same platform in Wiltshire. No doubt, Mr. Bouverie is connected by family ties with Wilts; but the point is whether there is any significance in his appearing beside Sir George Jenkinson when public affairs were to be discussed. On reflection, however, it may be said that, after all, there is not such a difference between the typical old Whig and the Liberal Tory as appears on the surface; and, moreover, it may be remembered that her Majesty's Opposition has no oftener or more decided ally, and even leader, in assaults on the Government than Mr. Bouverie.

A new coal-bed has, it is said, been discovered in a field at Greystones, near Sheffield. The coal is situated about seven-teen yards from the surface, and the bed is four feet thick.

## THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITIONS.

The opening meeting of the session of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday night, and Sir Henry Rawlinson, the president, delivered the inaugural address.

His first topic was the exploration of Africa. In dealing with this subject, Sir Henry reviewed the relations between the society and Mr. Stanley, and took the opportunity of again bearing testimony to the high character of Mr. Stanley's services. He said that, as the council honestly considered Mr. Stanley's journey to Lake Tanganyika to be in its results the most important geographical achievement of the year, they had only discharged their strict duty in awarding him the Victoria medal for 1873; while at the same time they were doing honour to Livingstone and promoting the great end of African discovery.

With respect to Lieutenant Dawson's expedition, Sir Henry Rawlinson said that the judgment of the search and relief committee, which was generally concurred in by the public, had since been greatly fortified by letters received from Dr. Livingstone, in which he deplores the breaking up of the expedition, and shows how valuable would have been to him the arrival of the officers at Unyanyembe, and how he proposed subsequently to have utilised their services. At the same time, Sir Henry held that it was only fair to Lieutenant Dawson to say that no imputation whatever rests upon his courage or his honour. He seems to have retired from the field owing to a wrong impression of Dr. Livingstone's character, as well as under a mistaken view of his relations with the society. As to Livingstone himself, Sir Henry Rawlinson said that the Geographical Society never doubted of his well-being, since continuous native reports of his wanderings in Manyema were transmitted to them by Dr. Kirk, and since they had inherited from their late president a belief in the doctor's vitality as a standard article of faith.

Sir Henry Rawlinson then discussed at some length Dr. Livingstone's geographical discoveries, and stated that Mr. J. Young, of Kelly, had taken upon himself the expenses of the proposed "Livingstone Congo Expedition" to the extent of £1500 or £2000, and, if necessary, this grant would be supplemented by subscriptions from the public and by a contribution from the funds of the society. He also mentioned that in the hope that some means may be found of opening a direct communication with Livingstone while Sir Bartle Frere is at Zanzibar, the council had decided upon giving Sir Bartle a discretionary power over the relief fund to the extent of £1500, to be applied in furtherance of Livingstone's explorations, and in facilitating his return to the coast. In order further to strengthen Sir Bartle's hands, it had also been resolved to accept the services of a young naval officer, Lieutenant V. Levett Cameron, who offers to go out at once to Zanzibar, and there hold himself in readiness to conduct stores and supplies into the interior.

The remainder of Sir Henry Rawlinson's address related to the Polar expeditions now engaged in exploring the Arctic regions, and to other topics of geographical interest.

At the close of the discussion which followed the President's address the hearty thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Young for his liberality in equipping the new Western Expedition.

## NEW TREATY WITH FRANCE.

The text of the new commercial treaty with France appears in the *London Gazette*. The preamble states that her Majesty the Queen and the President of the French Republic, being equally animated by the desire of drawing closer together the ties of friendship which unite the two countries, and being desirous of placing on a permanent and satisfactory footing the commercial relations between the two States, have determined to conclude a treaty, to be substituted for the treaty and conventions of Jan. 23, Oct. 12, and Nov. 16, 1860.

Art. 2 states that, the President of the French Republic having represented to her Majesty that the financial necessities of France imperatively require the imposition of new taxes in that country and the modification, for that purpose, of the tariff stipulations previously in force, her Majesty, in "a spirit of friendship towards France," consents to such modification. The contracting parties guarantee to each other the treatment of the most favoured nation. The provisions with regard to tariffs are to remain in force until Jan. 1, 1877, and those with regard to navigation until July 15, 1879. Either party, on giving twelve months' notice, may terminate any of the provisions of the treaty.

A Commission, consisting of one member on the part of each Government, is to meet at Paris within ten days after the signature of the treaty to discuss certain unsettled questions respecting the duties to be levied.

After concluding these labours, the British Government wishes the Commission to inquire into the causes which have prevented the full execution of the Fishery Convention of Nov. 11, 1867. The French Government on its side wishes the Commission to inquire into the causes which have hitherto prevented the Literary Convention of 1851 from producing the results expected from it in regard to dramatic and lyrical works represented on the English stage.

Mr. Charles Malcolm Kennedy, of the Foreign Office, has been appointed to represent her Majesty's Government on the Commission, in accordance with the provision named, which is contained in the twenty-first article of the treaty. Mr. Henry Austin Lee, of the Foreign Office, has been appointed secretary to the Commission.

Trinity Hall, Southport, an institution for the education of the daughters of Wesleyan ministers, which has been erected by Mr. John Fernley, of Birkdale, at a cost of £8000, was formally opened yesterday week. The establishment has accommodation for fifty pupils, and the list is already filled.

Twenty-six miners' delegates, representing 86,000 men, assembled, on Monday, at the conference of the Miners' National Association, Durham. Mr. Macdonald, who presided, contrasted the Mines Regulation Bill of 1855, which created universal dissatisfaction and resulted in a combination of miners, with the bill just passed, which he believed would be a boon for them if the men insisted on its provisions being carried out. As subjects for further legislation, he enumerated the weekly payment of wages, compensation for injuries—on which subject he understood Mr. Chichester Fortescue would bring in a bill next Session—and better security for the tenure of their cottages. An evening meeting in the Townhall was addressed by Messrs. Macdonald, Burt, Normansell, and others.

At a meeting of the Darlington Town Council last Saturday a letter was read from Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., on behalf of himself and brothers, sons of the late Mr. Joseph Pease, stating that, in consideration of the expressed wishes of their father that a new cemetery should be provided to prevent the people walking so far to interments from the north end of the town, and as the Local Government Board had declined to permit the public expenditure of the necessary funds, they had decided to give to the town fourteen acres of land, and drain and lay it out, and erect the necessary buildings for a cemetery. The value of this gift is estimated at from £12,000 to £15,000.



## NEW BOOKS.

An industry worthy of a Cecropian bee or of a Parisian rag-collector has been bestowed upon two large volumes entitled *Brides and Bridals*, by John Cordy Jeaffreson (Hurst and Blackett). The title, too, is as well calculated to attract the eye of maid or matron as if it had been suggested by one of the artistic young men or young women who have the arrangement of the articles displayed in the windows at a fashionable haberdasher's. The two mystic words upon the cover should alone suffice to cause a run upon the book. But its charms are by no means confined to the title and the emotions aroused thereby; it contains a vast amount of information, diligently collected and interestingly conveyed. It is true that most educated people have read how the shrew was tamed, according to Shakspeare; how Dr. Johnson viewed everything, according to Boswell; how at a wedding the bride's "feet beneath her petticoat, like little mice," stole "in and out," according to Sir John Suckling; and how much there is to be said on both sides of the question of marriage, according to Jeremy Taylor; and there may be yet a goodly number of readers who are not unfamiliar with "Sir Charles Grandison;" so that certain, not to say numerous, portions of "*Brides and Bridals*" may, in the estimation of the aforesaid persons, appear not only to lack novelty, but to be utterly flat, stale, and unprofitable. Every compilation, however, is liable to such a charge; and the compiler's sufficient defence is that it is his duty to make his work as complete and compact as he can, and, in his illustrative quotations, anecdotes, and references, to consider that it is safer to take ignorance than knowledge for granted. In the present instance, therefore, it is the more astonishing that, unless our own culpable carelessness be alone the cause, we have been unable to discover either in the body of the work or in the index anything referring to the old ceremony of marrying by proxy; and yet experience has taught us that many a well-educated reader has found a stumbling-block in a certain expression of Tennyson's in "*The Princess*," where the hero

she to me  
was proxy-wedded with a bootless calf;

the allusion being to the ambassador's bare leg, which, according to the ancient fashion, was just put beneath the cover of the bed on which the child-bride lay. If by oversight an injustice have been done to the compiler, an apology is hereby offered to him by anticipation. The book, however, is of such a kind that even he himself, perhaps, would acknowledge, that it cannot be read straight through as one would read a novel or a biography, and that the best way of testing its merits is to look through the index, pitch upon a few subjects about which one knows something, and then turn to the pages indicated and see how such matters have been treated at the compiler's hands. The adoption of this course has led to the conclusion that, though the compiler has, on the whole, acquitted himself in so workman-like and creditable a manner as to fully deserve the attention his volumes will, no doubt, receive, he has been guilty of one slight, probably, but regrettable error of omission. At the fifty-ninth page of the first volume mention is made of "Charles I.'s marriage (by proxy) with Henrietta Maria at the door of Notre Dame;" but no account of the ceremonies attendant upon marriage by proxy is to be found—or, at any rate, a tolerably close inspection of the chapter headed "espousals," where it would be looked for, could detect none. The first volume treats of the "antiquity of matrimonial customs," of "marriage by capture," of "marriage by purchase," of "the church-porch," of "espousals," of the "celebration of marriage," of the "publication of banns," of "ancient restraints on freedom of marriage," of "pre-contracts, marriages in strict order, and marriages by license," of "the wedding-ring," of "the ring-finger," of "the gimmel-ring," of the "costume of brides," of "bridesmaids and groomsmen," of "wedding-cake," of "wedding presents," of "the dinner and the dance," of bridal "sports and pastimes," of "bridal music" (and, oddly enough, not a word, so far as we can discern, about Mendelssohn's "*Wedding March*"), of "wedding sermons," of "infantile wedlock" (and not a word about the "bootless calf"), of "lucky days and lawful hours," of "parental authority," of the "discipline of wives: laws and novels," of the "discipline of wives: sermons and essays," and of "old proverbs about marriage and women;" and the second of the "characteristics of womankind in old time," of the "spinners of past times," of "medical women and white slaves," of "clerical marriage," of "lay-marriages during the Commonwealth," of "taxes on celibacy," of "curious marriages," of "clandestine and otherwise irregular marriages," of "prisons and lawless churches," of "Fleet marriages" of "the Fleet clergy," of "Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act," of "the Savoy Chapel," of "Gretna-green matches," of "the carrying away of heiresses," of "two Royal Fleet marriages," of "the Royal Marriage Act," of "marriage with a deceased wife's sister," of "honeymoon trips and cards," of "Samuel Johnson on matrimony," of "jeux d'esprit against wives," of "dissolution of partnership in Catholic England," of "dissolution of partnership: the Anglican Reformers," and of "dissolution of partnership in recent times." In respect of the last-mentioned subject, the compiler deserves thanks for reproducing the celebrated address of Justice Maule in the case of a bigamist whom he sentenced to a day's imprisonment.

If that stern reality upon which, according to some critics, a work of modern fiction, to be generally interesting and to enlist all readers' sympathies or antipathies by the one proverbial touch of nature, ought to be based, were ever conspicuous in a novel, it certainly is in *Clara Levesque*, by William Gilbert (Hurst and Blackett). The tale is—at any rate, in certain parts—only too vivid and truthful a picture of life in some of its most painful aspects; and it is written in an appropriately plain and unvarnished style, unpretentious, indeed, and unexaggerative, but so straightforward, solid, and forcible that it reminds one of the strokes delivered by the unornamental but irresistible steam-hammer. Moreover, in the characters introduced, the scenes exhibited, the incidents narrated, and especially the preliminary arrangement, there is an unusual amount of originality. Of plot, too, though the autobiographical method of narration is in some respects unfavourable to the use of it, there is quite sufficient; and it is worked with so much ingenuity as to pique curiosity, satisfy a moderate love of mystery, and occasion a reasonable number of surprises. The tale is supposed to be told, in the first person, by a lady; and perhaps some little effort may have to be exercised before the mind, strongly impressed by the undeniably masculine name upon the titlepage, and by what seems—possibly in consequence, and for no other reason—to be the masculine tone characteristic of the novel, ceases to be haunted by a shadowy phantom of incongruity. But a little resolution will lay the ghost; or it may be that the spectre will vanish of itself before the interest evoked by the narrative. At the outset, the first notable scene is at a work-house, wherein there has just died an old woman—"only a pauper whom nobody owns." But the old pauper left behind

her a deal box, which contained what she was pleased to call her "memories;" and these "memories" turn out to be chiefly a tobacco-stopper, an old brass thimble, an old garnet brooch with several stones wanting, a child's soft ball with "May God forgive me!" inscribed upon it, a baby's sock, a lock of a child's hair in a small folded paper, a child's picture-book, and a handsomely-bound French Bible. And each of those articles appears in its proper place and with a properly-adjusted episode in the course of the story. The second notable scene is laid in the house of Clara Levesque herself, who, having become possessed of the old pauper's "memories," places them side by side with her own "memories," which consist chiefly of an old ticket for a ball; a quaint, old-fashioned emerald earring, set round with diamonds; a silver-gilt watch; and a letter containing a pen-and-ink sketch of a cavalry officer in uniform. And each article in this second set of "memories" has its own history, which is duly worked in as the autobiographical narrative proceeds. It appears odd to the reader, when the three volumes have been finished, that Clara should have made the remark she is represented as having made, at page 12 of the first volume, about the tobacco-stopper whereby hung a tale which must have been indelibly impressed upon her memory; it appears odd to the reader also that she should not have been struck with the name of Alice Morgan, and should have been astonished to find the French Bible amongst the pauper's memoirs; and it appears odd to the reader that many things, including the allusion made to the Charing-cross Hotel (which can hardly have been in existence at the date of the earlier, if any, events described in the narrative) at page 73 of the second volume, should have been treated exactly as they are; but such oddities detract but very little, if at all, from the interesting character of what is a right-down good story.

A very pretty, picturesque sketch of rural scenery puts the reader in a suitable frame of mind for being introduced to the very pretty girl whose fortunes form the principal burden of *Miriam's Marriage*, by Katharine S. Macquoid (Smith, Elder, and Co.). The three volumes contain some "studies of women," which—so far as a poor creature of the opposite sex can pretend to have any slight knowledge and to deliver any, the most humble and deferential, opinion—are remarkably well done, testifying of large experience, keen analytical power, delicate perception, and a manipulations so exquisite that the faintest peculiarities are clearly brought out by light, indeed, but skilful touches. There is a portrait of a boy, too, so beautiful and natural in its execution, that many a fond mother may be expected to shed tears at it, and many a stern uncle may wish he could get hold of the original for a few minutes' "talking to," employing chiefly the *argumentum ad baculum*. As for Miriam, the heroine (whose heroinity, however, is, from the truly heroic and morally impressive point of view, completely eclipsed by that of her sister Nancy), she is a lovely, fragile flower, distilling a mixture of sweetness and selfishness, and just saved from being utterly contemptible by her very weakness combined with loveliness and by the ivy-like tenacity with which she clings to the last to the unworthy man she loved—unworthy so far as a criminal must be; for, before the fiftieth page of the first volume is reached, he has committed the novelistically fashionable but socially abominable and legally punishable crime of bigamy. It may be said of her that nothing in the course of her life became her so much as her manner of leaving it. Nancy, who lacks her sister's physical charms, but more than makes up for the deficiency by the possession of moral beauty, not unaccompanied by certain corporeal attributes of the commanding sort, is evidently a favourite with the author, and deserves to be. Norah, who would be all that Christian fancy could paint her, if she had only learned to regard nothing as common or unclean, or, in other words, had not set art above nature; the strong-minded old lady, Mrs. Llewellyn, with her warm heart and her great commonsense; Rizpah, who, chiefly by means of a singular (and, sometimes, abnormally plural) dialect, does the greater part of the "comic business;" Clara Montgomery, upon whom the curtain is, probably, dropped on the same principle upon which horrid scenes were perpetrated off the stage in Greek tragedies (for she *must* have done something dreadful, when she was left in the lurch by Robert Purton); and the she-gossips of Shallerton;—all these are admirably hit off, as different types, however slight the difference may be, of mysterious woman. And as for Miss Wackstead, the far too tolerable Nemesis that overtakes the elder Purton, she might almost be called a masterpiece. Nor must Joe be forgotten; he is a well-executed rascal in one sense, and might well be in another; but he is too amusing to be harshly dealt with. One remark must be made in conclusion, and that is this—there seems to be an inclination on the part of mankind, if the dwellers in Shallerton may be taken as a fair sample of the human race, to accept a charge of bigamy as proved on very slender evidence.

The sermon which, to judge from the author's own words, is intended to be preached in *Margaret*, by C. C. Fraser-Tytler (Strahan and Co.), is of a far more palatable description than the discourses usually delivered from the pulpit, and, one would be inclined to say, quite as instructive. At the same time an inward voice, proceeding probably from some evil spirit, suggests a question, similar to that which was asked by Satan concerning Job, as to whether Margaret served God for naught. It is true that she is the beautiful, self-sacrificing, angelic sister, who is so much more frequently encountered in the world of didactic novelists and in the pages of such excellent publications as the *Sunday Magazine* than in the world of miserable sinners and in the booths of Vanity Fair, and that she is afflicted with one of those priggish, selfish, conceited, unstable, exacting brothers who are as plentiful (at any rate in the world of the didactic sisterhood of novelists) as blackberries. But, on the other hand, it pleases Providence to remove that brother pretty soon from her to another if not a better world, to let her ministrations be attended by a success that might make a City missionary jealous, to raise up for her a number of kind friends (including a clever, kind-hearted, and eminent, but insufferably vulgar and bagman-like old artist), to give her at a comparatively early age a very fair start in her profession, and to leave her, at the end of the story, still young and hopeful. The style of writing reminds one a little of the German manner; in some parts it is pedestrian enough, in others it reaches a considerable elevation, at which the atmosphere surrounding Margaret is rarefied, and she herself becomes etherealised.

Many pretty little sketches, many bright and many touching scenes, and many a bold touch of nature, fresh and free and innocent of conventionality, give a charm to *The Spinsters of Blatchington*, by Mar Travers (Henry S. King and Co.). Nothing can be more simple and attractively picturesque than the scene with which the story opens. There is a little bay, lit up by the moon; far out at sea is a pier, with friendly lamps that blink and twinkle; skiffs and other vessels pass to and fro with gleams of light that flash and vanish; on the beach is a clumsy old fishing-boat, and in the boat are two young sisters, the sweetest amongst the spinsters of Blatchington. They are chatting, and forgetting the hour; but at last they think it time to go home, and the younger

having jumped out of the boat, flings at random into space the last of the stones she has been tossing about in all directions. The sharp dint wings its way, and there is some reason to believe that it has hit something or somebody. The unconventionality of the story soon becomes apparent. The young lady who threw the flint is, very soon after the date at which her feat was accomplished, sitting alone upon a beach, with her shoes kicked off, and her general appearance betokening the easy elegance of laziness rather than of coquettish affectation, when there comes crunching along the shingle close by her a stranger—a tall, red-bearded, grey-eyed man, who disregards conventional rules so far as to address her. She, equally regardless of conventionality, permits a dialogue to ensue, and in the course of it discovers that the affable giant with whom she is conversing has upon his forehead a "trace of a pebble-cut," and the discovery causes her to feel an inclination to laugh, and to think within herself, "Molly Bloomfield, her mark," for her name is Molly Bloomfield. It is to be hoped that a desire has now been excited to learn what was the end of so promising an adventure.

The following is a list of some books lately received from the publishers:—

From Mr. Murray: "*The Expression of the Emotions in Men and Animals*," by Charles Darwin, F.R.S., 1 vol. "*The Clematis as a Garden Flower*," by T. Moore and G. Jackman.

Messrs. Longman: "*Tales of the Teutonic Lands*," by G. W. Cox and Eustace Hinton Jones. "*The Orbs Around Us*," by R. A. Proctor. "*The Training of Young Children*," by G. Moore, M.D. "*The Dog, in Health and Disease*," by Stonehenge, second edition.

Messrs. Smith and Elder: "*History of Sculpture*," by Dr. Lübke, translated by F. E. Bennett, 2 vols. "*The Caucasus and Persia*," by A. Mounsey. "*Introduction to the Study of Dante*," by J. A. Symonds. "*Christine: a Phantasy*," by Arthur Faber. "*Poems*," by Samuel K. Cowan.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.: "*Corals and Coral Islands*," by James L. Dana, LL.D. "*Sermons on Living Subjects*," by the Rev. Horace Bushnell. "*Atlantic Essays*," by T. Wentworth Higginson. "*St. Cecilia, a Modern Tale of Real Life*," 3 vols. "*Martin's Vineyard*," by Agnes Harrison. "*Fifteen Years of Prayer*," by S. Irenaus Prime. "*Seagull Rock*," by Jules Sandeau, translated by Robert Black, M.A.

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett: "*Trevor Court*," 3 vols., by Mrs. Henry B. Paull. "*Bessie*," 3 vols., by Julia Kavanagh.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall: "*Travels in Indo-China and the Chinese Empire*," by Louis de Carné. "*The Human Race*," by Louis Figuier. "*Rome*," by Francis Wey, with 345 engravings, a handsome quarto.

Messrs. Moxon and Co.: "*Keats's Endymion*," illustrated by E. J. Poynter, R.A., a superb volume.

Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. (for Ballantyne Press): "*Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time*," by Daniel Wilson, now Professor of the University at Toronto.

Messrs. H. S. King and Co.: "*The Army of the North German Confederation*," translated by Colonel Newdigate. "*Hasty Intrenchments*," by Colonel A. Brialmont, of Belgium. "*The English Constitution*," by Walter Bagehot, second edition. "*The Forms of Water in Clouds and Rivers, Ice, and Glaciers*," by Professor Tyndall. "*Honor Blake, the Story of a Plain Woman*," 2 vols., by Mrs. R. H. Keatinge.

Messrs. Strahan and Co.: "*Memorials of a Quiet Life*," by Augustus J. C. Hare, 2 vols. "*Thoughts on Recent Scientific Conclusions, and their Relation to Religion*."

Messrs. Tinsley Brothers: "*Boscobel, or the Royal Oak*," by W. Harrison Ainsworth, 3 vols. "*The Pace that Kills*," 3 vols., by L. R. E.

Mr. Samuel Tinsley: "*The D'Eyncourts of Fairleigh*," 3 vols., by T. Rowland Skemp. "*Will She Bear It? a Tale of the Weald*," 3 vols. "*The Insidious Thief, a Tale for Humble Folk*," 1 vol. "*The Surgeon's Secret*," by Sydney Mostyn.

Messrs. Trübner and Co.: "*Human Physiology, the Basis of Sanitary and Social Science*," by T. L. Nichols, M.D. "*Enigmas of Life*," by W. Rathbone Greg. "*Enoch, the Second Messenger of God*," 2 vols.

Messrs. G. Routledge and Co.: "*Homes and Haunts of British Poets*," by W. Howitt, new edition. "*Memoirs of Great Commanders*," by G. P. R. James. "*Little Barefoot*," by Berthold Auerbach, translated by H. W. Dulcken. "*Every Boy's Annual for 1873*." "*Great Battles of the British Navy*," by Lieutenant C. R. Low, R.N.

Messrs. F. Warne and Co.: "*Hanbury Mills*," by the Author of "*Lady Betty*," 1 vol. "*The Woodleigh Stories*," by the Author of "*Encombe Stories*." "*Penny Readings in Prose and Verse*," by Litchfield Moseley. "*The Round Robin*," edited by Old Merry (annual). "*Aunt Louisa's Bible Picture Book*" and "*Aunt Louisa's Holiday Guest*."

Messrs. W. Blackwood and Son: "*Essays Written for the Wellington Prize*."

Mr. Maclehoze (University Publisher, Glasgow): "*Hannibal, an Historical Drama*," by Professor James Nichol.

Mr. R. Washbourne: "*A Wasted Life*," 1 vol., by; Rosa Baughan.

Griffith and Farran: "*Handbook for the Breakfast Table; Varied and Economical Dishes*," by Mary Hooper. "*Father Time's Story-Book*," by Kathleen Knox. "*The Three Midshipmen*," by W. H. G. Kingston.

S. W. Partridge and Co.: "*A Lady's Ride through Palestine and Syria*," by Amy Fullerton.

Dean and Son: "*Dogs, their Points and Instincts*," by Henry Webb.

Whitaker and Co.: "*Adventures of Prior Claime on Robinson Crusoe's Island*."

Bemrose and Sons: "*Manual of Buhl and Marquetry*," by W. Bemrose.

Religious Tract Society: "*Italian Pictures, drawn with Pen and Pencil*."

Christian Knowledge Society: "*Sea-Kings of the Mediterranean*," by the Rev. G. F. Townsend. "*Stories of Success*," by J. F. Cobb. "*A Thousand Years; or, Missionary Centres of the Middle Ages*," by the Rev. J. Wyse. "*Life of Bishop Patteson*."

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will begin on Jan. 21, 1873, at the London University, Burlington-gardens, the medical inspection being held on the previous day at the Royal Military Academy. Candidates whose eighteenth birthday falls on Jan. 1, 1873, will be eligible for examination.

The annual exhibition of roots, fruit, and grain was held at Gloucester on Saturday last, and in the evening the members of the local Agricultural Society and others dined together. Mr. Holland, late M.P. for Evesham, presided, and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol and Mr. W. P. Price, M.P., were among the guests.



# THE CHILLINGHAM BULL.

The Prince of Wales, while staying with the Earl of Tankerville at Chillingham Castle, Northumberland, on the 10th ult., spent a morning in the chase of the famous wild cattle preserved in that extensive park. His Royal Highness brought down the king of the herd by a single rifle-shot, his bullet entering the neck and severing the spinal cord. It was a fine bull, seven years old, and weighing 70 st. We give an illustration of the head of this noble animal. The colour of the head, body, and limbs is white; the muzzle, hoofs, and tips of horns are black. The breed, now extremely rare, was described in our Journal a month ago. It exists, we believe, nowhere in England but at Chillingham; in Scotland, it is to be found in the demesne of Cadyow, at Hamilton, on the Clyde. Sir Walter Scott's historical ballad, "Cadyow Castle," relating the flight of Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, after the murder of the Regent Murray, has the following description:

Through the huge oaks of Evandale,  
Whose limbs a thousand years  
have worn,  
What sullen roar comes down the gale,  
And drowns the hunter's pealing horn?

Mightiest of all the beasts of chase,  
That roam in woody Caledon,  
Crashing the forest in his race,  
The mountain bull comes thundering on.

Fierce, on the hunters' quivered band,  
He rolls his eyes of swarthy glow;  
Spurns, with black hoof and horn,  
the sand,  
And tosses high his mane of snow.  
Aimed well, the chieftain's lance  
has flown;  
Struggling in blood the savage  
lies;  
His roar is sunk in hollow groan;  
Sound, merry huntsmen, sound  
the prize!

The Prince of Wales, as we have seen, had a better weapon than the lance or spear to use at Chilling-



HEAD OF THE CHILLINGHAM BULL SHOT BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

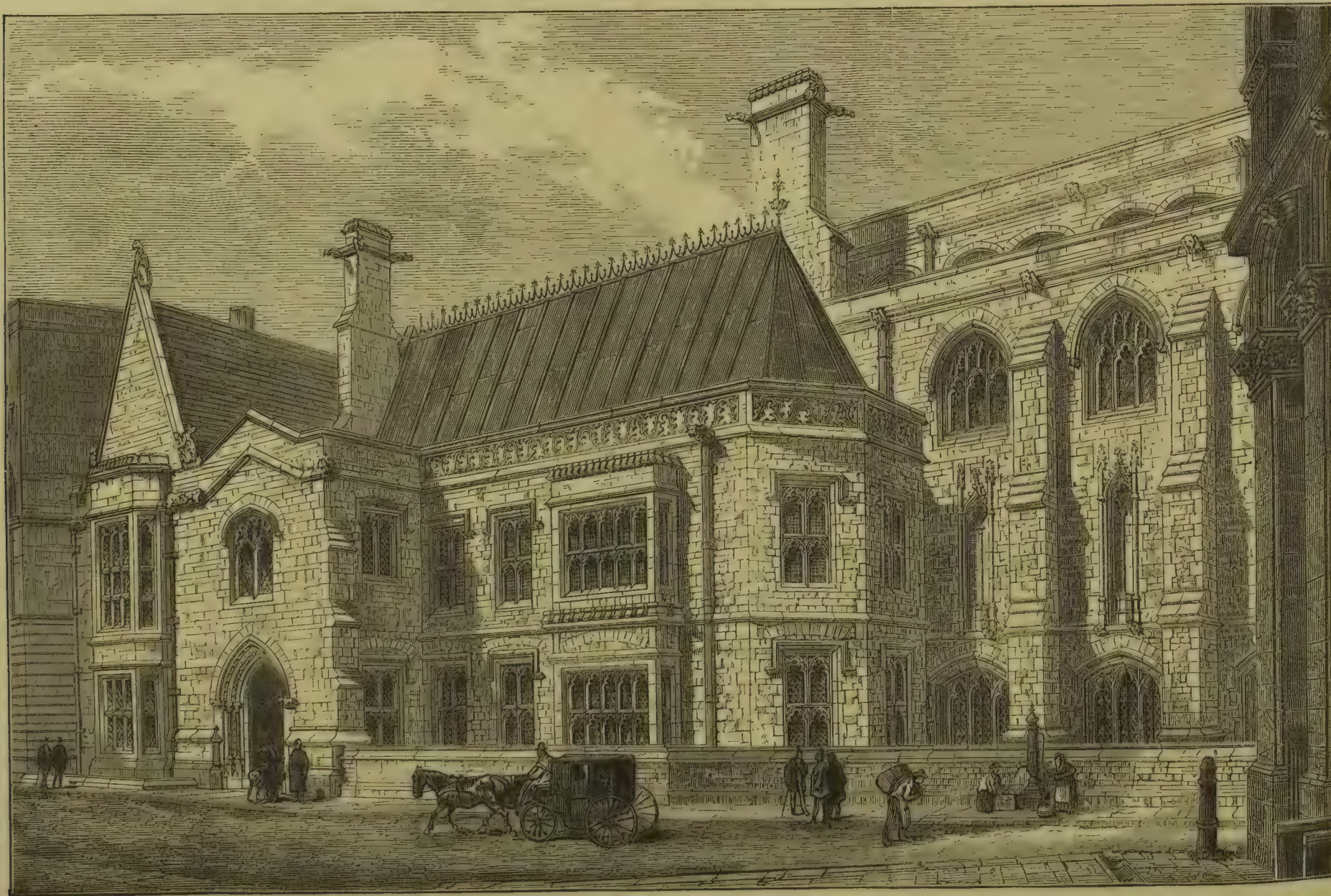
ham; but the wild beast he slew there was one of the same kind as that which is described by Sir Walter Scott. The head has been mounted as a trophy, by Mr. Edwin Ward, naturalist, of Wigmore-street. It stands boldly out from a shield of blue and gold, with a very striking effect.

## THE NEW GUILDHALL LIBRARY.

The opening of the new building at Guildhall, for the Public Library and Museum of the Corporation of London, was recorded last week, and we gave a view of the interior, with a description of the whole building. It is therefore unnecessary to say much about it on the present occasion, in reference to the Engraving which shows the exterior, fronting Basinghall-street. The building is a handsome one, and does much credit to Mr. Horace Jones, the City Corporation architect. Its cost has been about £50,000, in addition to the site, which is valued at £40,000. The museum is on the ground floor; the library is above the museum.

## THE VOYAGE TO CHINA.

We continue the series of Illustrations of the voyage from England to China and the places along the route, which will be followed by sketches of Chinese scenery, the cities, the costumes, and the manners of the Chinese people, and the ceremonies and festivities attending the Imperial marriage at Peking. Our Special Artist has furnished a sketch of the scene on the fore-castle of a Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship going down the Red Sea, on a sultry night of August, when the dreadful heat made it impossible to sleep below. There is no part



THE NEW CITY CORPORATION LIBRARY, GUILDHALL.





THE VOYAGE TO CHINA: FORECASTLE OF A MAIL-STEAMER IN THE RED SEA.



of the world, it is agreed by all travellers, where the climate is felt to be more oppressive than between Suez and Aden. Passengers homeward, who have dwelt half their lives in the plains of India, sometimes find the Red Sea too much for them. The atmosphere is so heated by the sun's rays in the daytime that it cannot become cool at night, while there is scarcely a breath of wind. Still, as the moon takes her turn during the nocturnal period, and she is milder and more merciful than the other luminary, the men who lie stretched on the fore-castle, as shown in our Artist's sketch, may be happy enough to snatch a few hours of uneasy and feverish slumber. Greatly relieved they will be when they have passed the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb and the bare volcanic peaks of Aden, to enter on the broad expanse of the Indian Ocean.

## FINE ARTS.

### NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Like one or two other art-gatherings at this season, the exhibition at this gallery is perhaps rather inferior to its predecessor. The "British" appellation is, however, not so great a misnomer as usual, for there is a larger preponderance of native productions.

Nevertheless, there is at least one picture by an English artist which will hold its own with the best of the foreign works with which it may here be brought into comparison. We allude to "Tête à Tête" (6), by Mr. Calthrop, one of several rising English painters who are well represented. Mr. Calthrop, however, derives his art-education more from Paris than London; and the subject of this work is in complete accordance with the execution. Like the French actor of high-bred comedy, he knows how to render a slight incident with a taste, tact, and apparently unconscious finish which are rarely, if ever, seen on the English stage. Moreover, he has a vivacity of conception and spirit of handling which are not common in the frequently over-polished French cabinet works of the same class. The picture represents a pair of lovers, or a young married couple, in costumes of the last century, seated at a small table spread for dessert, and—to Anglicise the French word—*tringuing* glasses. The charming interior of stamped leather, Dutch tiles, and quaint metal objects of vertu, is, we believe, a reproduction of the studio of a distinguished aristocratic amateur.

Mr. Lionel Smyth contributes the most important picture he has hitherto exhibited in "Fair Fruits of Sunny France" (17)—a title which, we presume, applies equally to a couple of pretty girls and the grapes, melons, and other fruits which pile their stalls in the market-place of Boulogne. This picture, of which a study for the principal group has already been exhibited, is brilliant, effective, and truthful in all its multifarious details; but, if the artist will train his eye to see things in broader masses and gradations, his success will be still greater. The brothers Burr have likewise made a notable advance. "Beware of the Dog" (32), by Mr. John Burr—three children huddled together against a wall in fear of a very inoffensive-looking spaniel lying chained in his kennel—is naively humorous, capital in colour, and full of light. The same qualities distinguish Mr. Alexander Burr's "Temptation" (164)—a little urchin, with his finger in his mouth, eyeing longingly a pot of jam in an open cupboard; and also, with much feeling for beauty, "The Gardener's Daughter" (141)—a pretty little shock-haired girl carrying a flower-pot. With more attention to drawing, and less insistence on the value of white as a substratum for pure glazing colours, these artists may take high rank in our school. "The Doubtful Coin" (109) is a good example of Mr. Haynes Williams, representing a Spanish market scene, with a fruit-seller and his picturesquely-caparisoned and heavily-laden donkey, in the foreground. The man is dubiously inspecting a piece of money which a female money-changer, with an evidently guilty knowledge, has attempted to palm off upon him. Mr. Charles M. Webb, an English artist, who has been thoroughly trained in the school of Düsseldorf, and who made his début in this gallery last year, bids fair to distinguish himself in our school. His "In Bad Company" (28) and "A Game at Chess" (35) are full of quiet humour and unforced character; the execution is free, yet felicitously descriptive.

Other English painters evince good results from Continental training, as Mr. Roskell and Mr. Leonard (both of whom have studied in the Belgian school), the former in "Jealousy" (79), the latter in the landscapes Nos. 138 and 157; Mr. Cave Thomas, who reminds us at once of his power as a mural painter and of his Munich education in the small design for a mortuary chapel in the Bavarian capital, "The Reign of Death" (55), and who sends, besides, a faithful study of an old lady's head (52); and Mr. Martin, in "An Ischian Woman" (103), which, though too black, has sentiment. Other more popular manners are represented by Messrs. Hayllar, Gale, Muckley (of Manchester), A. W. Bayes, Patten, Coudery, and E. Hume. A figure study in Cairo by Mr. F. Goodall, and a study of an old terrier by Mr. Ansdell, it will suffice to name. The works of two American artists, Mr. W. J. Hennessy and Mr. H. Helmick, have little in common beyond sober, unvulgar colour. A tone of delicate sentiment pervades Mr. Hennessy's "Afternoon on the Sands" (56), though eccentric in composition, and his "Close of the Day—Normandy" (77); whilst Mr. Helmick's "Tit-Bit" (67) is marked by a vein of racy, unaffected humour.

Among the English landscapes are a Welsh view (46) by Mr. Leader, lightly painted, but silvery and sweet; a Norwegian morning scene (49), with a beautifully limpid sky, by A. Wüst, who, however, should be ranked as a German-American painter; a remarkably mellow moonlight view in Scotland (33), by Mr. T. O. Hume; a twilight view of Stoke Pogis church, the scene of Gray's "Elegy" (171), by Mr. Teniswood; scraps by the Wyllie family, including "Spring-Time Now is Near," by C. W. Wyllie (134), a close and well-observed rendering of nature; and original studies of Cheyne-walk, by another youthful painter, Mr. C. G. Lawson. Two sea-pieces (80 and 113), by Mr. Sampson, are full of fresh life and air; the changeable yet ordered motion of the waves, their colour, the reflections and other accidents of their surface, are rendered with a truthfulness to which few marine-painters attain. "On the Dutch Coast" (104), by Mr. James Webb, is one of the best pictures we remember to have seen by this artist. The pure and pearly colouring aptly expresses the rapidly-receding level sandbanks and shallow sea; and not less so the felicitously composed sky—the blue depths of which are broken by clouds in two strata; altogether, the atmospheric effect is singularly expansive and exhilarating. Among the drawings on the revolving leaves of the stand is one by Mr. Whistler, entitled "A Grey Note," in which representation is not so nearly dissociated from the colour arrangement as in some recent works by this artistic theorist.

Among the foreign contributions are two important examples of De Haas, which it is unnecessary to praise. For mastery of handling and force of effect this artist is now, we think, without an equal in cattle-painting. Not less admirable for brilliancy and solidity in the department of architectural painting is the work of another Belgian master, seldom seen

in this country—"The Grand Canal, Venice" (69), by Van Moer. By Lamorinière, also, the Belgian master in landscape, there is a small but exceedingly choice specimen, eminently refined both in feeling and execution, entitled "L'étang aux hérons" (168). "Companions," by G. De Yonghe, painted with the artist's customary daintiness, yet with more force than usual; "The Rose," a charming example of H. Schlesinger; and "Summer," an interior, with two female figures, forming a splendid piece of colouring, by Backalowitz—are three important foreign pictures, not included in the catalogue, having, we understand, arrived since the opening. A tiny picture by Bakkerkorf, "La Brocanteuse" (20), rivalling Meissonier, at least in colour; a landscape bit (9), small in scale but large in style, by Roelofs; pictures by Grips, the interest of which centres in the very skilful imitation of still life; a Schevening interior by Blommers; a small marine by Baron Gudin (30); a cattle-piece by R. Koller (110); a vigorous picture of a Roman girl (150) by Vankiersbick; and good examples of T. Gerard, Scholten, Aufray, and Dargelas, and flower-pieces by Fantin and De Noter, are also among the more noteworthy foreign works.

Our artist friends will be gratified to learn that the crypt of St. Paul's is sharing the attention that is being given to the cleaning, renovation, and decoration of the cathedral in general. The crypt contains (under the east-end aisles of the cathedral) the graves of Sir Christopher Wren himself, Sir Joshua Reynolds, James Barry, Benjamin West, Opie, Fuseli, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Turner, Professor Cockerell, and indeed so many artists that the southern aisle is called "Painters' Corner." Here too are buried a number of Church dignitaries and distinguished military and naval officers. And we need hardly remind the reader that under the dome lie Wellington and Nelson. About fifty tons of soot, dirt, and crumbled plaster, the accumulation of probably nearly two centuries, have already been carted away out of the basement; and light is to be let in by the substitution of iron sashes for the heavy woodwork which almost blocks up the windows on a level with the ground outside. Some of the fragments of monuments which survived the great fire, and the hands of the workmen employed under Sir Christopher Wren, have been repaired, rearranged in something like order, and laid decently on slabs against the side walls.

The Metropolitan Board of Works decided last July that a direct approach from Charing-cross to the Thames Embankment is imperative for the public convenience, and no direct approach could be made without the demolition of Northumberland House. By the latest decision of the board the outlet of the new street is proposed to be made further eastward, the direction of the line of street pointing to the Nelson Monument instead of in the direction of Cockspur-street. Negotiations have been opened by the board with the Duke of Northumberland, but appear to have made little progress. Application will be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session for power to carry out the improvement.

At the second London International Exhibition recently closed the sales of works of art and other objects effected through the agency of the price-clerks appointed by her Majesty's Commissioners, amounted to the following:—British works of art, &c., £4410; foreign works of art, &c., £6180: total, £10,590.

Mr. Edward Samuelson, the gentleman who was mainly instrumental in re-establishing the Autumn Exhibition of Pictures in Liverpool, and who has long been distinguished for his public spirit, has been elected Mayor of that town.

The annual Exhibition of the Photographic Society of London opened, on Tuesday evening, with the usual brilliant conversation, at the Conduit-street Rooms.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The Royal Edition of Operas," published by Messrs. Boosey and Co., continues its successful course, and now comprises a series of upwards of thirty works in various schools and styles. Not long ago we drew special attention to the beautiful edition of Richard Wagner's "Lohengrin," with triple-text—the original German, with Italian and English translations, the latter a masterly version by Mr. John Oxenford. This valuable volume has been followed by Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" ("Le Pardon de Plœrmel"), with English and Italian text, the latter as used in performance here; "The Lily of Kilarny," one of the best of Sir J. Benedict's stage works; and, for the lovers of the lightest modern French style, Offenbach's "Grande Duchesse de Gérolstein," with the original text, and an English version by Mr. C. L. Kenney. Some of these works are edited by Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. J. Pittman jointly, others by the latter gentleman only. The volume for the current month comprises Rossini's "Semiramide," the closing production of his Italian career, and the precursor of his great French opera, "Guillaume Tell." The qualities of paper, type, printing, and editing are of the same high character as heretofore, and the price (half a crown, except in the few instances of extra volumes) remains a notable example of cheapness even in these days of appeal to large numbers at low charges.

Mr. J. L. Molloy has earned a reputation by various successful songs, a reputation that will not suffer from that recently published by Messrs. Boosey—"So the Story Goes," in which there is much quaint character, combined with simplicity of style. Arch expression rather than vocal skill is required for its interpretation. Some of the same composer's most popular productions are issued by Messrs. Boosey (under the title of "Mr. Santley's Songs"), transcribed for pianoforte solo by Mr. Lindsay Sloper. "The Stirrup Cup," "The Yeoman's Wedding," and "The Vagabond" are published in this form, and are thus available for instrumental performance only. Mr. F. H. Cowen's song "Marguerite" was composed expressly for Madame Trebelli-Bettini. This, however, need not deter amateur mezzo-sopranos from attempting it, as the melody lies within a moderate compass, is easy to sing, and is capable of being the medium of much expression. The accompaniment, although simple, is appropriate and musicianly. In completion of the present batch of Messrs. Boosey's vocal publications, we may mention two pieces by a composer of whom we have had several previous occasions to speak favourably—Mr. Alfred Scott Gatty, whose "Voices of the Past," to words by Adelaide Procter, and "The Gallants of England," to text by G. J. Whyte Melville, are good specimens of opposite styles, the sentimental and the enthusiastic.

Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. have recently made some additions to the stock of vocal music which will be largely welcomed in drawing-rooms. Two songs by Franz Abt—"For Old Love's Sake" and "A Rose in Heaven"—are among the many proofs given by this composer that simplicity, both of melody and accompaniment, does not necessarily imply insipidity. Each will please greatly whenever sung with adequate expression. Mr. Brinley Richards's "First Tarantella"—a brilliant and effective pianoforte piece—has been issued in a new edition by Messrs. R. Cocks and Co., who are continuing their "Pianist's Library," which has now reached a dozen numbers, two of the latest of which comprise a graceful "Andante Can-

tabile" and a very characteristic "Caprice," both by the composer of the Tarantella just mentioned. The same composer has recently produced a very pretty trio for soprano voices, "Hither, come hither, the call of the fairies." A light, airy grace characterises this piece—the voices being heard in alternation and combination, sometimes with and sometimes without accompaniment. This is also published by Messrs. Cocks and Co., and is a smoothly-written song, "Only one to bless and cheer me," by Mr. Wrighton. Messrs. Cocks and Co. have also published some very graceful pianoforte pieces:—"Moonlight Waters," a romance, by Mr. W. S. Rokstro; "The Golden Shower," or, the Symphony of Spring," and "The Silvery Shower," both by W. C. Sellé; besides an effective transcription, by Mr. G. F. West, of the gavotte from Bach's sixth sonata for violin.

"Outward Bound," the cantata composed by Mr. G. A. Macfarren for the recent Norwich festival, has been issued by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., in that portable and inexpensive form (large octavo) now so extensively adopted in musical publications. Of the merits of this setting of the text supplied by Mr. John Oxenford we spoke fully in noticing the performance of the work on the occasion just referred to, and need now, therefore, merely record its appearance in a form that renders it available for general use by public and private choral societies.

"The Organist's Quarterly Journal," also published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., has now reached its sixteenth number. That just issued contains six pieces, the most elaborate of which is the first movement of a sonata by that clever musician, Mr. E. Silas—the remaining portions being reserved for subsequent publication. The instalment here given is written in a bold and effective style, with considerable development, and much variety and contrast of effect. Next in importance to this is a "Marche Triomphale," by M. Guilmant of Paris, a brilliant piece in the secular and florid style which largely prevails in the French treatment of the organ. Other and shorter movements are supplied by Mr. A. Johnson, Mr. C. J. Hargitt, Mr. H. J. Stark, and Herr Tietz.

Messrs. Chappell and Co.'s "Musical Magazine" has now passed its hundredth number. The hundred-and-first issue of this periodical is compiled with special reference to coming Christmas festivities, and consists of new and popular dance music by Godfrey, Coote, Strauss, and others. When we say that twelve pieces of this class, including a new set of quadrilles founded on Irish tunes, all in a light and lively style, are supplied for the price of one shilling, no more is needed in recommendation of No. 101 of "The Musical Magazine." Mr. Walter Maynard's clever and useful "Music Copy-Books" (published by Messrs. Chappell and Co.) have already been noticed by us. A sequel and a key thereto have now been issued, in which further progress in the study of harmony and thorough-bass is facilitated by rules and examples on the same principles of the practical exercise of the student's memory as those which are the distinguishing features of the previous numbers of the series. With the power of purchasing these books at the price of sixpence each, there is no excuse for popular ignorance on the general principles of music. "Queen Mab," by A. Duvernoy, and "Gavotte," by Mr. E. Silas, are two pieces for pianoforte solo—the first in the modern romantic style, the other a clever reflection of one of the most marked of the antique forms of the dance. "I'd be a Butterfly," by Jules de Sivrai, is an effective transcription, in the brilliant style of Haynes Bayly's popular melody. "Farewell," by A. Buhl, is a "lied ohne wörte," in imitation of a vocal duet. The same composer has contributed two more pianoforte pieces—"Une Fleur Animée," in well-marked waltz rhythm, and "Christmas Hymn and Hymn of Praise," in which a devotional tone is aimed at. M. Gounod's "Marche Romaine" while possessing sufficient martial character to justify its title, is properly modified by the spirit which suggested it as an offering in celebration of the anniversary of the installation of Pope Pius IX. From the same publishers (Messrs. Chappell and Co.) we have several new vocal pieces, among which may be specified a very pleasing hymn, "Chantez, voix benies," by M. Gounod; a very graceful song, "I think of thee," by the incomparable violoncellist, Signor Piatti; and one of a more robust kind, "The Pioneer," by E. Reyloff.

Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. have published a pianoforte arrangement of the Duke of Edinburgh's waltz, "Galatea," the successful performance of which by military bands at the Royal Albert Hall was noticed by us a few weeks ago. The piece is dedicated to the Princess of Wales, and its bright and lively strains will, no doubt, be largely in request in fashionable ball-rooms. Mr. Arthur Sullivan's song, "Guinevere," composed expressly for Mlle. Titiens, and sung by her at the recent Norwich Festival, has just been published by Messrs. Cramer and Co., and will, doubtless be in request by many who heard it on the occasion referred to, and by a vastly larger number of those who did not. Of the graceful and expressive character of this song we spoke in a report of its performance at Norwich. Mr. Sullivan's setting of a romance, "Oh! ma charmante" (by Victor Hugo), is impressed with the delicate piquancy of French rhythm, and will exercise much charm whenever sung with true accent and expression.

A new edition has just been published of Mr. Curwen's "Standard Course of Lessons and Exercises in the Tonic Sol-Fa Method of Teaching Music." This useful work contains full explanations of the simple yet efficient system which has been so extensively improved and promulgated by Mr. Curwen, with large and important results in the spread of popular musical instruction.

The Liverpool School Board resolved, on Monday, to issue a precept on the Town Council for £17,702, to meet the balance of £3702 due to the treasurer on the last year's account, and £14,000 for the current year's expenses.

Selecting education as the theme for his first sermon on Sunday in the cathedral of his diocese, Dr. Vaughan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, referred to and characterised the Birmingham Education League as "a sect, noisy and domineering, which sought to divorce religion from education."

It was resolved at the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce on Monday to forward a memorial to her Majesty's Ministers praying for free trade in banking as in other branches of trade, and declaring that the monopoly of banking in Scotland, created by the Act of 1845, is injurious alike to traders, manufacturers, and depositors.

A large public meeting was held, yesterday week, in Cork, to start a national subscription for the family of the late Mr. Maguire, M.P. The personal independence, honesty of purpose, and self-sacrificing patriotism of the late member were warmly eulogised by Mr. Shaw, M.P., and Mr. Murphy, M.P., representing the Liberals; and Mr. Scott and Mr. M. Mullen on the part of the Conservatives; and a hope was expressed that Irishmen of all parties would unite in the proposed tribute to his memory. A sum of £1100 was subscribed, including several donations of £100.



The Kent Archaeological Society have issued the eighth volume of their Transactions, brought down to the end of 1870. Among the papers are researches at Richborough ruins, a dissertation on Jute and Saxon Royal pedigrees, notes on Kentish Runic monuments, and an account of the opening of the tomb of Henry IV. in Canterbury Cathedral in 1832.



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**GLYKALINE** will be found specific in disorders of the whole respiratory tract, and the mucous surfaces generally, especially those of the nose and eyelids.  
**GLYKALINE Cures Catarrhs.**  
**GLYKALINE** will be found most serviceable in Hoarseness, loss of voice, difficulty of breathing, roughness of the voice, and pain in the chest, with short dry cough, and cough accompanied with expectoration and feeling of oppression.  
**GLYKALINE Cures Congestion about the head from Cold.**  
**GLYKALINE Cures a Cold in a few hours.**  
**GLYKALINE, Prepared by LEATH and ROSS,** Homoeopathic Chemists, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard; and 9, Vere-street, W.; and sold by all Chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1jd. and 2s. 9d.

**NEURALINE, the New External Remedy** for the Instant Cure of all Nerve Pains.  
**NEURALINE** must be Tried to be Appreciated.  
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**NEURALINE Cures Neuralgia.**  
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**NEURALINE Cures Toothache.**  
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**NEURALINE Cures Rheumatic Gout.**  
**NEURALINE Cures Gout.**  
**NEURALINE Cures all Nerve Pains.**

**NEURALINE is Applied Externally.**  
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**NEURALINE, by one application, has been** known to cure pains of a most protracted and agonising kind.  
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**NEURALINE.**—Each bottle is accompanied with an engraving, showing the nerves and where the Neuraline should be applied.

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**AUROSINE REMOVES the EFFECTS of EXPOSURE to SEA AIR.**  
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**AUROSINE is PERFECTLY INNOCUOUS.**

**AUROSINE may be APPLIED to the TENDEREST SKIN.**  
**AUROSINE is QUITE FREE from ANYTHING of a GREASY NATURE.**  
**AUROSINE will NOT SOIL the most DELICATE DRESS.**  
**AUROSINE is RECOMMENDED for EXCORIATIONS.**

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